

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 652.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 5th, THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL will be held at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE.

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.P. for Edinburgh, will take the Chair, and L. L. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.; Daniel Nicoll, Esq., M.P.; Peter Carstairs, Esq., late of Madras; the Rev. Geo. Gould, of Norwich; the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, Edward Miall, Esq., and other gentlemen, will take part in the proceedings.

To commence at Seven o'clock.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A SOIREE of the Friends of this Society will be held in connexion with its TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, at the MILTON CLUB, LUDGATE-HILL, on the Evening of MONDAY, May 3rd.

The Chair will be taken by G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq.

The Rev. W. Brock, Rev. J. Burnett, Rev. J. Curwen, Rev. D. Kettens, Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Rev. H. Richard, and other Gentlemen, will take part in the proceedings.

Refreshments will be provided at Six o'clock.

Tickets, One Shilling each, may be had of Mr. B. L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; at the Milton Club, Ludgate-hill; and at the Office of the Society, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, the ANNUAL GENERAL SOIREE will be held (d.v.) at FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, when THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Common Serjeant of the City of London, has kindly consented to preside. Tea and Coffee will be ready at Half-past Five o'clock.

Ministers and other friends from the Continent are expected to be present. The attendance at this meeting of persons not members of the Alliance, whether they attend merely as hearers or to take part in the engagements, will not be understood as in any way committing them to an approval of the constitution of the Alliance, or of its general plans and operations.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at this Office, and at the Hall, on or before the evening of the meeting.

J. W. LESTER, } Secretaries.
J. P. DOBSON, }

7, Adam-street, Adelphi, London (W.C.),
April 23, 1858.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at KINGSGATE CHAPEL, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29th, 1858.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six, by ROBERT LUSH, Esq., Q.C.

A Report of the last year's proceedings will be read, and the Meeting addressed by several Ministers and other gentlemen.

The attendance of all who feel interested in the circulation of Divine Truth, by the Agency of Tract Distribution, is earnestly invited.

BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY.

The following is the arrangement for the Services in connexion with the SIXTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.

The ANNUAL EVENING SERMON will be preached at BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, by the Rev. JOHN ALDIS, of Reading. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 29th.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand. The Chair to be taken by Sir SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Bart., the Treasurer, at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL SERMON to YOUNG MEN will be preached at the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, by the Rev. T. A. WHEELER, of Norwich, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Admission to the Public Meeting on Thursday Morning will be by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The Platform at the Public Meeting will be appropriated to the Committee, to the Speakers, to the Representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper specially to invite; and also to all Ministers who are Members of the Society.

The body of the Hall will be for the Members of the Society generally.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.
EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, }

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street,
London, April 9th, 1858.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing the following arrangements for the approaching Anniversary of the Society:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5th, 1858,

A SERMON will be Preached at the Church of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of CARLISLE. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 6th,

A SERMON will be Preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. D. HAMILTON, of the Scotch Church, Regent-square. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 7th,

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock, by JOHN MARSHMAN, Esq. The Rev. Canon Champneys, A.M.; the Rev. James Smith, late Missionary at Agra; the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of the Ragged Church, Aberdeen; Robert Baxter, Esq., and other friends, have kindly consented to take part in the proceedings.

Tickets for the Meeting to be had at the Depositories, 56, Paternoster-row; and 164, Piccadilly.

THE COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE have the pleasure to announce that J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, on TUESDAY, May 4th.

Doors open at Seven; Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Admission by Ticket, 1s. Front Seats, 1s. 6d. To be had at 337, Strand, and at the Doors.

Mr. GOUGH will also ADDRESS the ANNUAL MEETING in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY, May 11th.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIP-TURE READERS' SOCIETY, 14 and 15, EXETER HALL, STRAND.

The ANNUAL MEETING, will be held in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, Strand, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5th, 1858, at Half-past Six o'clock.

Col. H. GOODWIN, will preside.

The following friends are expected to take part in the Meeting:—Rev. C. D. Bell, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Hampstead; Rev. T. Alexander, M.A., of Chelsea; Rev. J. Burns, D.D., of Paddington; Lieut.-Col. Rowlandson (late Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief); Lieut.-Col. Kelly, Essex Rifles; C. Brewster, Esq. (late 1st Royals); Joseph Payne, Esq., Q.C.; W. J. Maxwell, Esq.

J. P. WALDO, } Secy.
W. A. BLAKE, }

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of CONVOCATION will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, on TUESDAY, May 4th, at Two P.M.; at which, by appointment of the Senate, the CHANCELLOR will preside.

At this Meeting a Chairman of Convocation will be appointed.

Graduates qualified under the Charter as Members of Convocation (namely, all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law and Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing, and all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing), and purposing to attend this Meeting, are requested to signify their intention to the Registrar, either by letter or personally, during the previous week.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D.,
Burlington House, April 22nd, 1858. Registrar.

VALUABLE LIBRARY of a NONCONFORMIST MINISTER, Large Quantity of MUSIC, Twelve Dozen CLARET, and a few lots of FURNITURE.

MESSRS. GREEN and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 44, FARRINGDON-STREET, one door from Holborn, on THURSDAY, April 29th, at Two o'clock precisely, the valuable LIBRARY of NONCONFORMIST MINISTER, comprising about 600 Volumes, well selected, and including amongst other standard works, Macklin's Bible, in Eight Volumes, elaborately bound; Owen's Works, in Twenty Volumes; Bunyan's Works, Molesheim's "Ecclesiastical History," Milton's Works, Burnett's "Reformation," Hume's "History of England," Nicholson's "Encyclopaedia," Gross's "Antiquities," Mayer's "Views in Palestine and Egypt," Rollins's "Ancient History," Hawker's Works, Gibson's "Roman Empire," Godwin's "Rites" (1662), Newton's Works, Buffon's "Natural History," Clark's "Martyrologie" (1677), Sanderson's Sermons (1689), and other old and rare works, together with a large quantity of valuable MUSIC, bound and unbound; also twelve dozen CLARET and a few lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the usual description,

On view morning of sale. Catalogues at the Rooms and at the Auctioneers' Offices, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS and GUAR-DIANS.—WANTED, by a SURGEON and CHEMIST, a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Such a vacancy is seldom met with, and the terms are very moderate. A Serious Youth would find it a most desirable Home.

For particulars apply to Mr. Bayley, The Cross, Oswestry.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST of long standing and experience, has now a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE, who will find a comfortable home, combined with unusual business advantages. Or a Youth having some knowledge of the business would be treated with. A Moderate Premium required for an Apprentice.

Address, A. B. C., Post-office, St. Alban's.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty, a Member of a Congregational Church, a SITUATION as a JUNIOR AS-SISTANT or IMPROVER. References given.

Address, L. P. J., Post-office, Beaufort, Monmouthshire.

A YOUNG LADY who thoroughly under-stands MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING (daughter of a Dissenting Minister), is in WANT of a respectable SITUATION.

Address, A. Z., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, London.

WANTED, as ASSISTANT in a small DRAPERY and MILLINERY Business, a YOUNG LADY, with some experience in both branches. A member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to J. S. Dunham, Worcester.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a respectable youth, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY Business; one who would not object to the rules of a Dissenter's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. S. Salisbury, Rugeley, Stafford.

Cornelius Rufus Viles
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

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LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
BUILDING SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL HELP.

I. In addition to the indirect influence which the formation and labours of this Society are admitted to have exerted upon the cause of the gospel extension in London and throughout the country, it has, during the nine years of its existence, wholly erected, purchased, or loaned by loans or grants, 29 chapels containing 19,300 sittings, and which have cost the Society, and those engaged in these enterprises, £10,000.

II. The Society is under obligation, at the present time, to the extent of £3,550, in consequence of grants promised in aid of the erection of chapels at the following places:

CHELSEA,
WOOLWICH,
ERITH,
SOUTHWAKE,
WANDSWORTH,
NEW PECKHAM,
KILBURN,
HIGHGATE.

The aid which the Society has engaged to give to some of these enterprises, while not adequate to their importance, is to the full extent of its present resources.

III. Applications are constantly pressed upon the Committee for assistance in the purchase or erection of chapels in populous neighbourhoods where great destitution prevails, which they are compelled to decline on account of the want of adequate funds.

IV. The population of London is ever shifting, and requires corresponding efforts to meet the necessities of new neighbourhoods; and it may be added that the population of the Metropolis is about equal to that of the entire Kingdom of Scotland, and is increasing at the rate of 40,000 annually. It has been estimated that in Scotland there are 2,500 places of worship where the gospel is preached, while in the Metropolis there are only 700 such places.

These facts constitute the Committee's appeal for generous contributions, which they would earnestly address, not only to their Brethren in the Metropolis, but throughout the country; for they feel that the present most inadequate provision of the means of public worship in this great capital gives to this Society strong claims upon our churches throughout the United Kingdom.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Treasurer.
CHAS. GILBERT, } Secretaries.
JOHN BRAMALL, } Office, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Eusebius Smith, Esq., 36, Camomile-street, City; and by the Secretaries, at the Office, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

A GENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

A NY. GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamp. 3s. 3d. and 4s. 10d.

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?" try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.—Ornaments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Birds' Nests, &c., from 3d. to 10s. 6d.; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6d. to 5s. 5d.; Perfumed Almanacks, 6d., by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 96, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown BAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 1s. per gallon. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 18s.; or in one dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our very superior SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, of which we hold an extensive stock, in brilliant condition, are placed within the reach of all classes.

AT TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN. They are entirely free from acidity and brandy, full of aroma, and have all the distinctive characteristics of PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c. Being imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, they are only charged half the usual duty. Pint Samples of each sent for 24 Stamps. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, cash, or approved reference prior to delivery. County orders must contain a remittance.

SELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

DENMAN'S

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 18s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed of Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

EVERY LADY her OWN DRESSMAKER.

Send a Post-office Order or Stamps for 1s. 3d. to Mrs. ROBINSON, of 38, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London, and receive direct from Madame Moreni, Paris, a Pattern of Dress, Jacket, or Mantle, with Instructions, by return of post.

N.B. A VACANCY for an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER.

SPENCE'S SILKS
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S SHAWLS
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S MANTLES
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S FANCY DRESSES
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S MUSLIN DRESSES
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S RIBBONS
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S HOSIERY
FOR THE PEOPLE.SPENCE'S DRAPERY
FOR THE PEOPLE.

DRAPERS, MILLINERS, and DRESS-MAKERS, supplied with Cut Lengths at the Lowest Trade Prices.

Any Article not approved of, will be readily EXCHANGED—the object of the Proprietors being to gain the CONFIDENCE of PURCHASERS, and warrant their RECOMMENDATION of the Establishment to their Friends and the Public.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, so that one uniform price is charged to all.

SPENCE AND CO'S WAREHOUSE, 77 AND 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

IMPORTANT to GENTLEMEN.—J. SMITH, TAILOR, 38, LOMBARD-STREET, has introduced an entirely New System for Cutting Coats and Trousers; they will never get out of shape, and will be found superior to any ever before used.

Immense reduction in the price of

Permanent Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats .. 45s.
Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers .. 20s.
Fancy Doeskin ditto .. 16s.

OBSERVE!—J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

WHAT'S in a NAME? This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROUSERS,

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as SAMUEL BROTHERS supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trousers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trousers, are only supplied by the inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

FAC T A N O N V E R B A.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trousers, invented by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-Hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting SYDENHAM GREAT COAT, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admits the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention SAMUEL BROTHERS will prove their motto by deeds, not words, for the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT CLOTHIER and MANUFACTURER, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON,

informs his large and increasing Connexion that his Stock for the Spring and Summer of 1858, embracing every Novelty in Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, is now ready for Public inspection.

The following brief list of prices is specially recommended:—

L. HYAM'S Summer Capes .. 16s. 0d. to 21s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.
L. HYAM'S Angola Suits, in every style .. 30s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.
L. HYAM'S Summer Oxonian Walking and

Tourist Coat .. 10s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.

L. HYAM'S Surfout and Dress Coat .. 21s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.

L. HYAM'S Summer Trousers, a magnificent assortment .. 8s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

L. HYAM'S Summer Waistcoats, in every shape .. 4s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.

L. HYAM need only mention that his Stock of YOUTH'S GARMENTS is unequalled in VARIETY and STYLE, and the mere fact that TEN THOUSAND BOYS' and YOUTH'S SUITS were sold by him in DECEMBER and JANUARY last, is a sufficient proof of Public estimation.

L. HYAM also respectfully solicits attention to the following facts in connexion with his Establishment:—

L. HYAM buys only for CASH DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER.

L. HYAM only employs EXPERIENCED CUTTERS and SOUND WORKMEN.

L. HYAM MANUFACTURES all his GARMENTS, and being tested by himself, he can warrant their durability.

L. HYAM'S sizes are so subdivided, that a good fit is sure to be obtained.

L. HYAM adopts but ONE SYSTEM of CHARGES, namely, a low and uniform rate of profit—so low that large sales only would prove remunerative.

L. HYAM MARKS every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made, thereby insuring confidence and preventing imposition.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of EVERY NOVELTY for the SEASON; an unerring fit and a graceful and durable Garment can be obtained at a great reduction in price.

CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN will do well to visit this Establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a PERMANENT DYE, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. TROUSERS, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Clothier and Manufacturer, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which continues to be the best substitute for solid silver, and has stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of articles manufactured in the metal. The stock comprises dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks are specially recommended for appearance, economy, and durability.

		Double King's Pattern Thread Pattern
Table Forks	best quality	2 10 0 £ s. d.
Table Spoons	best quality	2 10 0 £ s. d.
Dessert Forks	best quality	2 0 0 £ s. d.
Tea Spoons	best quality	1 7 0 £ s. d.
Sauce Ladles	best quality	0 18 0 £ s. d.
Gravy Spoons	best quality	0 16 6 £ s. d.
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	best quality	0 8 0 £ s. d.
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	best quality	0 2 0 £ s. d.
Sugar Tonga	best quality	0 5 0 £ s. d.
Fish Knives	best quality	0 18 0 £ s. d.
Butter Knives	best quality	0 5 0 £ s. d.
Soup Ladles	best quality	0 18 0 £ s. d.
Gravy Spoons	best quality	0 7 6 £ s. d.
Egg Spoons, gilt	best quality	0 15 0 £ s. d.
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	best quality	0 3 0 £ s. d.
		16 15 0 £ s. d.
Discount for cash, £10 per cent.		1 13 6 £ s. d.
		15 16 0 £ s. d.
Complete Service		21 8 6 £ s. d.

These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11s. 11s.; one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—four covers in all, 13s. 13s.; full size tea and coffee service, 11s. 11s.; cruet frames, 35s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on application or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—Sarl and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

WATCHES.—SARL and SONS, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of their own Manufacture, each Warranted, and Twelve Months' Trial allowed.

LONDON MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

SILVER CASES. Patent Lever Watches, in double-backed, plain, or engine-turned cases, the movements with the latest improvements, i. e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamelled dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped.

GOLD CASES. Patent Lever Watches, in engine-turned or hand-some engraved double-backed gold cases, with richly ornamented gold dials and figures, the movements with the improvements, i. e., detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, and maintaining power.

Ditto, extra improvements, and jewelled in four holes.

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES, OF HIGHLY FINISHED CONSTRUCTION.

SILVER CASES. Horizontal Silver Watches, very flat, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases, and enamel dials.

Ditto, ditto, highly finished, silver dials.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 652.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS :	
In Committee	321
Church Extension	321
Meetings of the Libera- tion Society	321
The "Times" on the Bishop of Exeter's Speech	322
Church-rates—Votes of Small Tenants	322
Church-rate Record	322
The Religious Liberation Movement	322
Religious Intelligence	323
Anniversary Meetings	323
Parliamentary Proceedings	324
Parliamentary Division ..	328
Foreign and Colonial In- telligence	328
Postscript	329

LEADING ARTICLES :	
Summary	330
The House of Commons	330
The Question of India in Parliament	331
Result of Government Education	331
Spirit of the Press	332
Dr. Livingstone's Voyage	333
News of Literature and Art	333
America and the Slave Trade	333
Patriotism in Ireland	333
Court, Personal, & Official News	334
Miscellaneous News	334
Law, Police, and Assize ..	334
Literature	334
Money Market and Com- mercial Intelligence	336

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

IN COMMITTEE.

THE Church-rate Abolition Bill has advanced another stage. Mr. Packe's amendment to defer going into committee until six months hence, was moved, debated, and disposed of, without a division. On the first clause of the Bill, two amendments were proposed—the first by Sir A. Elton, to postpone the operation of the measure for three years, which, after some debate, was negatived—the second, by Lord Robert Cecil, to restrict the Bill to cities and boroughs, was withdrawn. Mr. Lygon then moved that the chairman report progress, a merely obstructive proceeding, which was condemned by 346 to 104 votes. But the object of the mover was gained. The division was not over before the time when, by a standing order of the House, the clock adjourns the business in hand—and so, the Church-rate Abolition Bill awaits another opportunity.

Of the debate itself we venture no analysis. Why should we? It was merely a parade of words to gain time. The hon. member who introduced it never yet uttered an observation, that we are aware of, that was "an equivalent" in value for the time wasted in listening to it, and, assuredly, he did not strike into a path of useful originality on Wednesday last. Bucolic twaddle is the highest style of oratory to which he can make any pretension, and this he laboriously churns out with a voice resembling nothing so much as a penny trumpet. That such a man should stand forth as the leader of the pro-rate party, is quite a sufficient pledge that narrow-minded faction is prepared to do its worst. The following was perfectly consistent with the lead. Small views, thrice-refuted statements, childish timidity combined with anile obstinacy, utter ignorance of all that is noble in human nature, blank unconsciousness of all that is elevating and magnanimous in Christianity, impermeability to the teachings of experience, stone-blindness to the signs and tendencies of the times, backed, as might have been anticipated, by a positive alacrity to stoop to petty artifice, characterised, for the most part, the course taken by the minority on Wednesday last. If religion really needs this sort of support, of what worth is it? If the Church of England actually leans upon such a broken reed, what is her prospect for the future?

We have carefully gone through the whole of the discussion, and we protest with the utmost seriousness that we have looked in vain through the speeches of the minority for a single sentiment which does honour to a Christian profession. That these gentlemen have no faith in the conscientiousness of Dissenters is not, all things considered, very wonderful—but then, they have as little faith in themselves. Why, they ask, should not Churchmen continue to enjoy the privilege of taxing themselves in support of their church if they prefer it? What need of a law, we ask in reply, to make a man give what, according to your own showing, is anxious to give? How can that be a contentious objection to Church-rates, they do ... with an air of triumph, which refuses to accept of relief

except by the abolition of the rate? What! Does conscience, then, recognise nothing but what touches itself? Is it not possible to conceive that men who believe in the vitality of divine truth, in its essential persuasiveness, in its all-conquering energy, when left to its own methods, and wielded in its own spirit, should demur, on purely religious grounds, to a system which, by resorting to compulsion, proclaims Christianity to be so feeble, so dependent upon human law, that it cannot be trusted to take care of its own institutions? Mr. Packe has no notion of a conscientious objection to anything which does not touch the individual who entertains it. Large-hearted man! we dare say not. Concern for somewhat higher than self, or, at any rate, beyond the clamour of party, he is as incompetent to estimate as his ploughmen are to comprehend the philosophy of the *Novum Organon*.

And this leads us to deal with the *Press*. We entertain a real respect for our contemporary, widely as we differ from him in his political principles. We are, therefore, the more grieved that his opposition to the abolition of Church-rates should not be conducted in a style worthy of his general character and position. We see no reason which can justify the *Press* in the clubhouse superciliousness of its tone, in the sneering spirit of its allusions, or in the oracular air of its decisions. The *Press* of Saturday last says, "We observe that in the debate of Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ball, and Sir J. Trelawny condescended to use the pretence that 'they advocated this measure out of regard to the interests of the Church itself.' . . . This barefaced attempt to deceive as well as to injure is almost too much to be patiently borne." Our contemporary might by this time have learned to distinguish between the hostility to the Church and strong, even though it were fanatical, disapprobation of the Church's anomalous position. We imagine that the *Press* will not suspect us of too great a readiness to profess good-will to the Church—and yet, deliberately, solemnly, and before God and man, we declare that the motive avowed by the above-named gentlemen is felt and responded to by us. We prize Christianity above sectarianism—the interests of religion above the interests of party. We do not, indeed, expect the *Press* to believe in our Catholicity because, unhappily, the *Press* is not given to believe in any good thing apart from its own circle. But this we say, Whether we exert ourselves to procure the abolition of Church-rates, or to promote the separation of the Church from the State, our motive, so far as it has had reference to Dissenters, never has contemplated their "interests" as denominations—so far as it has had reference to Churchmen, never has had the slightest tinge of hostility. We speak now of our own motive, not because we believe it to be purer than that of others, but because, being our own, we can speak of it with authority, and because, in the judgment of the *Press*, we are probably regarded as extreme in our antagonism to the Establishment.

Well, then, we do look upon the religious body now in alliance with the State as worthy of our regard and reverence for the measure of Christian truth which it sets forth and the amount of Christian work which it achieves. We desire to see it do the one more persuasively and the other more nobly. We think that money is not its only nor its chief means of influence. We believe that money wrung from the unwilling by law is, for all spiritual purposes, worse than no money at all—an occasion of scandal, a source of discord, a cause of constitutional feebleness, an ecclesiastical scrofula undermining the strength and breaking out every now and then in unsightly sores. We are anxious to deprive the Church of an inherited weakness, not to cripple her means, but to brace up and exercise her self-reliance. We do not affect a greater partiality for her than for this or that Dissenting denomination—but we regard her as having her place in the Divine economy, and we wish her to occupy it

worthily. She has within her a fund of wealth which she all but refuses to touch. She has an immense capacity for usefulness which she suffers to lie paralysed by inaction. We object to her political ascendancy, partly, we admit, for political reasons, but, principally, because we are convinced that it lamentably deteriorates her religious efficacy. Her dowry is her curse. Thrown on her own resources—on the piety, the zeal, the liberality of her members, she would put forth a might, all the more triumphant, because unworldly, and, in her contest with infidelity, selfishness, and sin, she would probably bear away the palm from all the sects. Can the *Press* credit us? We desire to witness this result. We desire to see the Church, as a spiritual agent, strong, hearty, true to her mission, and victorious. Very romantic is it not? To party politicians, Yes.

Once more, we beg our contemporary to understand that we do not exact from him any belief in our professions, although we protest that they have been made in good faith. But cannot he conceive the possibility of such a man as Mr. Bright being animated by some such motive? Must he be charged with deceit and false pretence, when he urges the abolition of Church-rates out of regard to the interests of the Church? Is the hon. member for Birmingham, ordinarily so insincere that he cannot be listened to with patience when he avows an intelligible motive? This contemptuous, and, we may add, contemptible tone of depreciation is the never-failing resource of advocates who are beggared of every reasonable argument. Indeed, it is the normal tone of State Churchmen, who seem to think that they have a right to monopolise good intentions, just as they monopolise political power, and ecclesiastical endowments. For ourselves, we care nothing. We are too accustomed to the supercilious sneers of writers in whom we recognise no superiority, to give heed to the bad manners which usually consort with feebleness. But we are sorry to see the *Press* adopting this vulgarity of style. Its aristocratic pretensions ought to have kept it civil. But faction is ever abusive—and we hesitate not to say that, after the repeatedly and strongly pronounced opinion of the House of Commons, the constitutional organ of the country, on the subject of Church-rates, their abolition will be prevented by nothing better than faction.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

So the Bishop of Exeter has waked up to a recognition of the awful amount of spiritual destitution in the land, or, in his sense, of Church accommodation, and has obtained a select committee of the Lords to inquire as to its causes and its cure. With all our heart. Inquire by all means—the more searchingly the better! But let this be noted from the beginning! Whatever is done, must be done by a more thrifty distribution of the means already at the command of the Establishment, or by eliciting the voluntary liberality of its members. No more public money for sectarian purposes! Mark this also! As a dodge for refusing to abolish Church-rates, this Spiritual Destitution Committee will not succeed. The Church of England wants not money, but freedom and self-reliance, and the power of adapting herself to her work. As a State Church she cannot possess either. Make her self-sustaining, and give her liberty, and she will speedily overtake the wants of the age. Inquire, my lords, how the Church filled the civilised earth in the first ages of her divine enterprise! Inquire whether the successors of the apostles might not do greater things if they had but the faith and the fervour of the apostles! Self-constituted guardians of religion, inquire! But, we beseech you, inquire a little further than how to get more money.

THE MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY NEXT WEEK.

The members of the Council of the Liberation Society will have learned the arrangements made for their annual gathering on Wednesday next, at the

Milton Club; and an advertisement elsewhere contains an announcement relative to the public meeting at St. Martin's Hall in the evening of the same day. May we not say that the executive of the society, after an arduous and, on the whole, successful year, are entitled to look for a large and enthusiastic meeting? At any rate, there are just now an unusual supply of materials for addresses of an interesting and suggestive character, and there are also strong inducements to our friends to exert themselves to obtain a very numerous assemblage. We know that in the present day, and in London especially, it is difficult to get together good public meetings for any purpose not of an exciting nature, but it ought to be put beyond the power of the Packets and the Lygons of the House of Commons, or of the "Laymen" out of it, to point to anything short of an effective gathering in proof of the unpopularity of our cause.

THE "TIMES" ON THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SPEECH.

To show how much more efficient is private munificence, when stimulated by piety, than public grants, we need only point to the history of recent results. For the first thirty years of the century private benefactions and public grants ran pretty nearly abreast in this work, the former yielding about 1,800,000*l.*, and the latter 1,200,000*l.* The product was 500 new churches. In the twenty years ensuing the grants from public money barely exceeded half a million, whereas private subscriptions mounted up to more than five millions and a half, and 2,029 new churches arose in consequence. No one after such evidence can doubt about the true source of aid. The support of the Church must be derived, as in past ages, from the gifts of the faithful, though on a system somewhat less formidable to the liberties of the State.—*Times* of Monday.

CHURCH-RATES.—VOTES OF SMALL TENANTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday the case of "Rubondson, appellant, and Gladwin and another, respondents," involving the right of occupiers of small tenements to votes was tried. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

The appellant was a parishioner of Great Leighs, in the county of Essex, and had been summoned before two justices of the peace on the 12th of February, 1858, on the complaint of the respondents, who were the churchwardens of the parish, for non-payment of the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, assessed upon him for a Church-rate made on the 19th of Nov., 1857. The appellant appeared and disputed the validity of the rate, and he being a Quaker the justices proceeded to hear and determine the same under the statutes. It appeared that, at a vestry meeting held on the 19th of November, 1857, a rate of 2*d.* in the pound was carried on a show of hands; but a poll was demanded and taken. The chairman declared the result of the poll to be that there were fifty-seven votes for the rate and forty-six against it, and he accordingly declared the rate to be carried. It further appeared that the statute, the 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 99, "for the better assessing and collecting the poor-rates and highway-rates in respect of small tenements," had been adopted in the said parish, and that by virtue thereof the owners of all cottages in the parish, the rateable value of which did not exceed 6*l.*, were rated and assessed to the poor-rate instead of the occupiers, who appeared in such rates as occupiers only. The occupiers of such cottages were, however, assessed in the said Church-rate, and were liable to pay the same, and several of them tendered their votes, but their votes were rejected. The owners of the cottages so rated also tendered one vote for each separate tenement so occupied, in addition to the vote or votes which they were entitled to give in respect of their own personal occupations, but these votes also were rejected. If the votes of the cottagers had been admitted, or if the owners had been allowed an additional vote in respect of each cottage so occupied, in either case the majority would have been against the rate; but both classes of voters being rejected the rate was declared to be carried. Two questions were thus raised for the opinion of the Court—first, whether the occupiers of the small tenements were entitled to vote? and, secondly, whether the owners were, in any case, entitled to more than six votes?

Mr. Serjeant Hayes (with whom was Mr. Harcourt), on the part of the respondent, contended that, under the 59th of George III., cap. 86, none but those who were rated to the relief of the poor were entitled to vote at any vestry meeting, whatever the object might be on which the vestry was assembled; and that the owners of small tenements were in no case entitled to more than six votes, whatever might be the number of the tenements in respect of which they were assessed.

Mr. Lush, for the appellants, contended that, by the common law, all occupiers of property within the parish were entitled to vote at vestry meetings, and that the statute, the 58th of George III., cap. 69, was not intended to disfranchise them and deprive them of that privilege. The statute had no negative words. The occupiers of small tenements were still liable to Church-rates, even though the poor-rates were paid by the landlord, and it would be unjust that those who were liable to pay the

Church-rate should have no voice in making it. The Church-rate was a voluntary rate.

Lord Campbell: We know that full well.

Mr. Lush contended that, even assuming they must be rated to the poor-rate, they did pay the poor-rate, indirectly, through the landlord.

Lord Campbell said that on both points his opinion was in favour of the respondents. The statute (Sturge's Bourne's Act) established a new franchise, —viz., that of being rated to the poor-rate; and, unless there were a special enactment giving other persons the right, no others could exercise it. The persons named in the 3rd and 4th sections were the only persons who had a right to vote at a vestry meeting. It was true there were no private words in the Act, but it was a statute passed for the purpose of regulating parish vestries and the persons who should be present at them. With respect to the other point his lordship thought the landlord was not entitled to more than six votes, as the Small Tenements Act placed the landlord in the same position as if the tenement was in his own occupation.

Mr. Justice Erle was of the same opinion. He thought the object of the statute, the 58th George III., cap. 69, was to regulate the right of voting at vestry meetings, and to take away all other rights. It applied to all vestry meetings universally, and it by implication said that those who were rated to the poor-rate were the only persons who were to vote at such meetings. As to the other point, his lordship thought that, under the Small Tenements Act, the landlord could not have more than six votes.

Mr. Justice Crompton was of the same opinion on both points.—Judgment for the respondents.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

BATH.—A correspondent of the *Bath Journal* asks what the Dissenters of that town are doing to influence the House and the representative for Bath (Sir A. Elton) on the subject.

BRILL.—Mr. T. Barry, of Chilton, has been summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate. He defended his cause on account of the illegality of the rate, and called upon the bench to dismiss the summons; but the bench refused to grant his request, except he would pledge himself to carry it to a higher court. Mr. Barry said he would not carry it himself, but he would defend himself against any proceedings that might be taken. He then left the court.

GREAT FRANSHAM.—At a recent vestry meeting in this parish, to elect churchwardens, pass accounts, &c., a Church-rate of twopence in the pound was proposed and seconded, although by some a penny rate was thought sufficient. By others a rate was objected to on principle; and a show of hands being taken to decide the point, there appeared—for the rate, four; against it, three. A poll was then demanded by the opponents of the rate, the result of which was a record of twenty-five votes for and twenty-seven against the rate, which was consequently lost by a majority of two votes.

HALIFAX.—In Halifax, last week, the goods of sixteen persons were seized for a "Vicar's rate," and sold by auction. Most of the persons whose goods were thus seized were connected with the Society of Friends.

HARBOROUGH.—Mr. Joseph Nunneley appealed on Tuesday week against the rate lately carried in this parish, resting his appeal principally upon the informal proceedings of the vestry, and the inaccuracy of the churchwarden's minute book. The magistrate gave the decision against him, and a distress warrant was issued.

NEWLAND.—The churchwardens of the parish of Newland, Gloucestershire, are engaged in collecting a voluntary subscription for the repairs of the parish church, in lieu of a Church-rate. Formerly this parish, the largest in extent, it is said, but one in the kingdom, was the scene of annual bitter contention and seizures of property. Last year, however, the adoption by the parish of the voluntary principle put an end to the strife, and we trust that the surrender of this stronghold may prove an influential example to other parishes.

NORTH TYNE.—After the keen contest in the parish of Bellingham, last year, the friends of the Church resorted to a voluntary subscription, and we learn funds were thus obtained to meet the necessary demands. A meeting was held lately for appointing churchwardens, but good sense ruled, and no attempt was made to impose a Church-rate and renew the conflict. As the adherents of the Church of England in the parish are able, without much effort, to meet the necessary expenditure, it is hoped that Church-rates will never be permitted again to disturb the harmony that should subsist among the professed followers of the Prince of Peace.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

SELBY.—On the 9th inst. a distraint for Church-rates was made at the house of John Hutchinson, Selby, for the sum of 6*s.* 0*d.* The articles seized were a ham, worth 1*l.*, and six chairs, which were bought the previous year for 30*s.*, to supply the place of a set taken in a similar manner.

TAUNTON.—A vigorous and active opposition is being organised for the purpose of resisting the illegal Church-rate now being attempted to be levied in this town for the purpose of rebuilding the Marten Tower of Taunton. On Wednesday evening an influential meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's was held at the Market-house for the purpose of adopting such steps as might be deemed desirable and necessary for preventing the collection of the rate. The Rev. H. Addiscott was called upon to preside, and there were about 300 ratepayers present. The chairman made an able and lucid statement of the

case, and concluded by an earnest appeal for a united opposition. He was followed by Mr. E. Rossiter, who moved a resolution, condemnatory of the rate, and pledging the meeting to refuse the payment of it. Mr. Rossiter entered at length into the legal aspect of the question. Mr. Green, Mr. Wotton, and Mr. May followed. All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

TRURO.—The *Western Times* of Saturday last has the following remarks on the recent successful contest in this town:—"The good people of Truro have resolved to leave the church-voers of that ancient borough in the undisturbed privilege of supporting the fabric thereof, and such other of the expenses incidental to worship which have hitherto been forced upon the non-church-goers. At the recent Church-rate contest, out of 319 votes, there was a majority of twenty-five against the rate. There had been no contest for twenty years, and on the last previous contest the rate was carried by a majority of three to one. This change in public feeling has made the Bishop 'stand aghast' a little more than usual, as it has arisen since he appointed his son Archdeacon of Cornwall.

HARRIET MARTINEAU SUMMONED FOR A CHURCH-RATE.—At the petty sessions held on Wednesday last at Ambleside, Westmoreland, two cases in connexion with refusals to pay Church-rates were heard, which excited considerable interest, and caused the interior of the court to be crowded. The first was that of Miss Harriet Martineau, the celebrated writer on political economy, for whom Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Windermere, appeared. In calling the attention of the bench to the rate, Mr. Taylor pointed out two items which he contended were illegal, and he cited authorities to show that, where there was a single illegal item in a rate, the whole rate became tainted, and was consequently bad. He said, however, that he simply named those items to show that his client had objections to the rate, and not with any view of asking the court to decide as to the validity of the objections, with respect to which, he argued, they had no control. He then handed to the bench a notice signed by his client, which stated, firstly, that she protested against the rate on the ground of its illegality; secondly, that she disputed its validity; and thirdly, that she would commence an action against any magistrate or magistrates who should issue proceedings to enforce it. The bench, after consideration, stated (one magistrate dissenting) that no proof to invalidate the rate had been adduced, nor had any sufficient reason been given why the defendant should be exempted from paying the sum assessed, and they should, therefore, issue an order to enforce it.

THE RELIGIOUS LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

BANBURY.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended, to consider recent events affecting the cause of religious liberty, and to petition Parliament on the important question of religion in India. The Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, a deputation from the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, delivered a very interesting and impressive address on the question of religious liberty, and religion in India, after which a resolution was proposed and adopted that a petition be sent to Parliament in favour of the above object.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THIRSK.—On Tuesday evening week Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the Secretary of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control, paid a visit to Thirsk, and delivered a lecture in the Public Rooms, on the present aspect of the Church-rate question, to a numerous and respectable audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Howard (Independent), who remarked that he had not hitherto taken any prominent part in the agitation of the question, but that he thought the course which had been taken respecting it in Parliament showed that it was needful for the parishes that objected to Church-rates to show their objection in the form of practical resistance. Mr. Williams spoke for upwards of an hour, and furnished an able and lucid exposition of the various details and bearings of the question. The audience listened with great attention, and at the termination of the lecture a resolution condemnatory of Church-rates was moved by Mr. John Baker, seconded by Mr. Tweedy, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings of the evening terminated by a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams and the chairman.

STATE EDUCATION, OSSETT.—A public meeting was held in the Independent School-room, Ossett, on Monday evening se'nnight, on the question of Government Education and the duty of Nonconformists respecting it. Mr. J. Ellis took the chair and introduced the subject by a few explanatory remarks. Mr. P. Ellis showed the unconstitutional nature of the Committee of Council of Education, and the needless waste of public money which was going on under its auspices. Mr. Crawford exposed the evil influences of state education, as manifested in the condition of the people of France and Prussia. Addresses were also given by Mr. Oliver Ellis and the Rev. S. Oddie, who urged the Nonconformists present to be true to their principles, and to be prepared cheerfully to make any sacrifices which their support might demand. The meeting was well attended, and the addresses were listened to with evident interest.—*Wakefield Examiner*.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The first detachment of wounded troops who have reached England since the commencement of the Sepoy mutinies arrived at Chatham on Sunday evening, having disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Company's ship *Hopewell*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The announcement that the sermon on Sunday at the special services at Westminster Abbey would be preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, drew together a very large congregation. The Bishop took for his text Luke x. 42: "But one thing is needful." His sermon, which was very fervent and animated, was of an entirely practical character.

EXETER HALL SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—In consequence of the sudden indisposition of the Rev. John H. Hinton, he was compelled at almost the last hour on Sunday afternoon to decline his engagement to preach in Exeter Hall. Mr. G. W. M'Cree, the domestic missionary in connexion with Bloomsbury Chapel, the Rev. Wm. Brock's, occupied his place. Notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather there was a large attendance, and among those on the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford.

SABBATH REST MOVEMENT AMONG THE LONDON CABMEN.—The *Record* mentions the following fact: "A curious scene has been presented during the last few days in the quadrangle of Somerset House. Cab-owners are renewing their licences, and receiving new plates, with numbers painted either upon a yellow or green ground to denote their plying for hire either on every day in the week or only on six and resting on the seventh. Henceforth the yellow colour will denote the cabman who observes the Sabbath by abstaining from plying on that day."

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. John Holt Ouston, of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in New-road Chapel; and intends commencing his stated labours there early in August.

BRENTWOOD.—The unhappy differences that have so long prevailed in the Dissenting congregations at Brentwood are at length arranged by an amalgamation. Unfortunately, it has been at the cost of the retirement of both ministers.

RINGWOOD.—A soirée was held at the J. O. Jackson's Chapel, Ringwood, on Tuesday evening, to celebrate the completion of the new school-rooms. Martin Welch, Esq., of Poole, occupied the chair. Several ministers and gentlemen from the surrounding neighbourhood were on the platform, including the Revs. A. M'Laren, F. Baron, S. Williams, and Dr. Welch; Jas. Welch, Esq., and W. Tire, Esq., &c.

HOPE CHAPEL, WEYMOUTH.—Services have recently been held in connexion with the ordination and settlement of the Rev. Wm. Lewis, of the Western College, as minister of the above place of worship. On Sunday, April 11th, two preparatory sermons were preached by the Rev. S. Pyer, of Devonport; on the following Tuesday evening a special prayer-meeting was held, and on Wednesday the public ordination took place. In the morning, the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, delivered an introductory discourse on the constitution and government of Congregational churches; the Rev. S. Smith, of Nicholas-street Chapel, put the usual questions; and the Rev. W. Smith, late minister of Hope Chapel, offered the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. S. Pyer delivered an impressive charge founded on Rev. ii. 10. In the evening, the Rev. S. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College, preached a sermon to the people. Many ministers and friends were present to countenance and share in the services of the day. After dinner, which was provided in the school-room, the Rev. S. Pyer said that now "they had a pastor and a flock, but wanted a better fold; they ought to have, they must have, a better place of worship, if they were to take a proper position in the town." This subject was discussed, and all present agreed, that the times, together with the growing importance of Weymouth, both commercially and as an attractive watering-place, demand that, as soon as possible, a new chapel must be built in a more central and commanding position.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN BRISTOL.—A public meeting was held in the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, on Wednesday evening last, to receive a report concerning the results of a recent canvass of Bristol for Sunday-school attendants. Robert Charleton, Esq., presided. The report stated that the number of districts into which the city was divided was 267, three of these districts being parts of Clifton, not likely to yield any children suitable for our schools, were not appropriated. The number of canvassers was 520. The number of districts from which full returns were received 163, the number partially reported 78, and the number from which no returns at all have come to hand 23. "Taking the 163 districts as the basis of their calculations, your committee," says the report, "have arrived at the following results. In those districts it was found there were residing 17,737 children between the ages of 3 and 11 years; of these 11,837 were said to belong to Sunday schools, leaving a deficiency of 5,874, and promises were obtained that 2,249 of these should join our schools, still leaving a balance of 3,625 from whom no such promise could be obtained. Supposing, then, these 163 districts to be average ones, your committee find there would at this rate be in all the 264 districts 28,727 children of the specified ages, of whom 19,230 it may be presumed belong to some school, showing a deficiency of 9,497, and of whom the entire number promised to be sent to school was 2,712." The actual result is summed up as follows:—"Your committee have taken steps to ascertain how many of these have actually been received, but in this, too, they have been disappointed, no less than 26 schools having failed to give them the desired information, but from the remainder they find that 644 scholars

have been added to those recommended by the canvassers, and they believe the total received will not be found to be less than one thousand. To attain this result your committee consider that the toil and expense would not have been ill-bestowed, but they have reason to know that much more has been effected than this statement indicates. To several schools have been made large accessions of children who do not appear in the number just stated, and they account for the fact in this way—no effort having been made to bias the parents' minds in favour of any particular school, they either forgot to what school they had promised to send the children or allowed them to go to another; and as inquiry has been made at each school, only with reference to the children promised to that individual school, others who have been received would not be included in the return made to your committee. And this is not mere surmise; to mention only two instances, one school to which 146 were promised to be sent, and of whom 37 are reported as being received, has in reality had an accession of 80 scholars, and another to which 160 were promised, and of whom 77 are said to have come, has had an increase of 170 scholars."

ANTI-ORGAN-IC.—At the meeting of the synod of the English Presbyterian Church in Manchester, last week, an overture from the Presbytery of Newcastle was read, beseeching the synod to make a law condemning the use of organs. The Rev. Thomas Duncan, in supporting the overture, on behalf of the Newcastle Presbytery, moved the following resolution:—"The synod having received and maturely considered the overture from the Presbytery of Newcastle, averse to the use of instrumental music in the public worship of God, hereby declares that according to the history and constitutional usage of this church, the use of instrumental music is an innovation on the authorised mode of worship, and a departure from its simplicity, compromises the constituency of this church in the eyes of Christians generally, and threatens, if allowed by its continued agitation in congregations and presbyteries, to put the peace, unity, and extension of this church in jeopardy; and considering further that in these days of inconsiderate and perilous change, it is specially incumbent on this church to maintain in all its simplicity and purity her whole testimony and doctrine, worship, government, and discipline, the synod declares that the use of instrumental music is hereby disallowed." The speaker, in an animated speech of considerable length, vindicated the points in the resolution. Hugh H. Matheson, Esq., of London, seconded the motion. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Morpeth, moved a resolution to the effect that the synod regretted that the decision of the synod last year had not put an end to agitation on the question of instrumental music, particularly as that decision expressed no approval of its use, was not an act of legislation in favour of such practice, but merely decided upon the two cases brought before it. He held that the use of music was no contravention of the great statute book of Christ. The Rev. J. Wright, Southampton, seconded the amendment, and a lengthened discussion ensued. Dr. Hamilton supported the resolution. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock, p.m., the resolutions were again read, and the two motions were put, when there voted for Mr. Duncan's motion 72, and for Mr. Anderson's 62; majority against the introduction of organs, 10.

THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS has published, since its establishment in 1821, twenty-two millions of tracts. It printed this year 254,000 copies of a religious almanack, and it brings out 5,200 numbers of a monthly periodical.

A DEPUTATION OF THE VAUDOIS CHURCH has just passed through Paris on its way to England. Its object is to raise funds for the support of its clergy, as well as for finishing the Protestant churches at Genoa and Pignerol. The ministers are almost entirely dependent on foreign aid for support, the inhabitants of the valleys being too poor even to maintain properly their own pastors. A Protestant hospital has lately been established in Genoa, frequented principally by English and American sailors. It is admirably managed. It is also entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions.—*Galigani*.

Anniversary Meetings.

IRISH CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION.

The annual meeting of this society was held in King's Inn-street Independent Chapel (late Mr. W. H. Cooper's), Dublin, on Wednesday evening, Philip Dixon Hardy, Esq., in the chair. The chapel was crowded, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer. The chairman then, after an extended address, called on the Rev. Dr. Urwick to read the report. It was an exceedingly encouraging one, of which the following is a brief compendium:—It stated that there was an increase in the society's agents, spheres, income, and general success. It gave details of its operations in Dublin and its neighbourhood; also in Donegal, Sligo, Roscommon, Tipperary, Galway, and Cork. Itinerating on an extensive scale has been carried on during the year, and there are pressing calls for enlarged operations. The meetings for inquiry and discussion, described in former reports, have been sustained, notwithstanding great opposition; and not a few Roman Catholics are now really disposed to hear what can be said, in contrast to the tenets of their church. Several instances have occurred of Roman Catholics and Protestants having been led by those meetings and by instruction given otherwise by the mission agents, to give themselves to God. All

sions were also made to persons in humble circumstances who renounced the errors of Romanism.—were subjected to some persecution, but remained proof against all temptations to shake their steadfastness in the true faith of the Gospel. A benefit society has recently been established among Protestants of the operative class in the capital, which promises to be of great utility, providing them with all the advantages of such an association, without the dangers to which they are exposed in societies of the kind where Roman Catholic influence predominates. The report concluded by bidding God speed to other organisations for the same great object in this country, and by recording assurance that the cause of truth and righteousness must ultimately triumph even in Ireland.

MATTHEW POLLOCK, Esq., treasurer, read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the receipts were 856. 14s. 10d.; expenditure, 779. 19s. 6d.; balance in hand at the beginning of the year, 76. 15s. 4d. The Treasurer remarked it was a most pleasing cash account for any society, and that he certainly could have no objection to remain in office while such a state of things continued. No outlay appears to have been incurred either for office, rent, or secretariat.

DR. UNWICK stated that the balance had been expended since the accounts were made up.

THE REV. JOHN HANDS, of the London Missionary Society, moved, and GEORGE FOLEY, Esq., barrister-at-law, seconded, the first resolution—

That the report and statement of accounts now read be printed and published, under the direction of the committee, and that the present state and prospects of the Irish Congregational Home Mission afford much encouragement to prosecute that object with increased energy, hope, and prayer.

THE REV. J. G. MANLY, of King's Inn-street Chapel, Dublin, moved, and the REV. J. D. SMITH, of Kingstown, seconded, the second resolution—

That the growing vigilance and activity on behalf of Romanism in this country strongly call on all Evangelical Protestants to put forth all Christian interference for the emancipation of their Roman Catholic countrymen, seeking above all their conversion to God by the influence of a faithfully-preached Gospel.

THE REV. NOBLE SHEPPARD, of Sligo, moved, and the REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS, seconded, the third resolution—

That this meeting, while acknowledging the obligation of doing all that can Christianly be done towards bringing Roman Catholics to receive the truth as it is in Jesus, deplores the condition of those Irish Protestants who have only a form of godliness without its power, being deeply convinced of the equal necessity to them of the "new birth," and of their "justification by faith" in Christ in order to their salvation.

MR. GUINNESS was very warmly received, and gave a brief address, especially directed to high zealous Protestants and self-satisfied professors, not excepting Sabbath-school teachers and active collectors and controversialists, keeping close to the theme of his resolution, and pressing the necessity of a genuine conversion on all. When Protestants are converted—he earnestly reiterated—then, and not till then, will they be successful in converting Roman Catholics.

THE REV. HENRY MARTIN, of Cork, moved, and the REV. R. S. MOREWOOD, the society's missionary in Dublin, seconded, the fourth resolution, appointing the committee and office-bearers for the ensuing year.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Union commenced on Friday morning, in the Library, Moorgate-street. The proceedings were opened by an address from the Rev. Dr. Evans, the appointed chairman. He had selected for his theme the founders of the Baptist churches in Britain, their principles, struggles, and triumphs. Beginning at the Restoration, he passed in review the worthies of the denomination—Smith, Canne, Tompkins, Bunyan, Powell, the apostle of Wales, Gornold, the Spurgeon of his time, Kiffin, Lucy Hutchinson, and many others, for whom he claimed the highest rank among men of genius and learning, sufferers for conscience' sake, and friends to liberty. In those times, the Baptists were "the pariahs of the Christian commonwealth;" but "the tree," he said, "which the early Baptists had planted alone, and planted amidst the execration of the wise and good, and watered with their tears, and nourished with their blood, is now covering the world, more or less, with its shadows; and men find shelter and repose beneath its branches." In conclusion, he referred to the doctrinal and ceremonial peculiarities of the body, and bade his brethren rest assured that they might say with Neander, "Ah! there is a future for you Baptists." The report of the committee stated that the number of churches now in the Union is 1,118. The triennial returns, though very far from complete, show an average clear increase of six members per church, and the association returns for 1857 show a clear average of four members per church. The deputation to the King of Denmark were obliged, by his Majesty's absence from the capital, to leave the address with which they were charged in the hands of the British Minister. It besought the royal "compassion" for the Baptists of Schleswig, who, though unblamable as subjects, had been oppressed by the local authorities on account of their meeting for separate worship. No answer to the address was reported. The deputation to Hanover, on a similar errand, failed to see the King, who was at a watering-place; and on reconsidering the papers, they did not feel warranted to intrude upon his Majesty's privacy. It appeared, however, that Sir Culling Eardley had persuaded the King of Prussia, before his illness, to make arrangements for the appointment of a committee to be recognised by the Government as representing the Baptists, and, as the proposal met with the entire approval of the Committee of the Union in London, the measure is being carried into effect under the authority of the

Milton Club; and an advertisement elsewhere contains an announcement relative to the public meeting at St. Martin's Hall in the evening of the same day. May we not say that the executive of the society, after an arduous and, on the whole, successful year, are entitled to look for a large and enthusiastic meeting? At any rate, there are just now an unusual supply of materials for addresses of an interesting and suggestive character, and there are also strong inducements to our friends to exert themselves to obtain a very numerous assemblage. We know that in the present day, and in London especially, it is difficult to get together good public meetings for any purpose not of an exciting nature, but it ought to be put beyond the power of the Packes and the Lygons of the House of Commons, or of the "Laymen" out of it, to point to anything short of an effective gathering in proof of the unpopularity of our cause.

THE "TIMES" ON THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SPEECH.

To show how much more efficient is private munificence, when stimulated by piety, than public grants, we need only point to the history of recent results. For the first thirty years of the century private benefactions and public grants ran pretty nearly abreast in this work, the former yielding about 1,800,000*l.*, and the latter 1,200,000*l.* The product was 500 new churches. In the twenty years ensuing the grants from public money barely exceeded half a million, whereas private subscriptions mounted up to more than five millions and a half, and 2,029 new churches arose in consequence. No one after such evidence can doubt about the true source of aid. The support of the Church must be derived, as in past ages, from the gifts of the faithful, though on a system somewhat less formidable to the liberties of the State.—*Times* of Monday.

CHURCH-RATES.—VOTES OF SMALL TENANTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday the case of "Rubondson, appellant, and Gladwin and another, respondents," involving the right of occupiers of small tenements to votes was tried. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

The appellant was a parishioner of Great Leighs, in the county of Essex, and had been summoned before two justices of the peace on the 12th of February, 1858, on the complaint of the respondents, who were the churchwardens of the parish, for non-payment of the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, assessed upon him for a Church-rate made on the 19th of Nov., 1857. The appellant appeared and disputed the validity of the rate, and he being a Quaker the justices proceeded to hear and determine the same under the statutes. It appeared that, at a vestry meeting held on the 19th of November, 1857, a rate of 2*d.* in the pound was carried on a show of hands; but a poll was demanded and taken. The chairman declared the result of the poll to be that there were fifty-seven votes for the rate and forty-six against it, and he accordingly declared the rate to be carried. It further appeared that the statute, the 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 99, "for the better assessing and collecting the poor-rates and highway-rates in respect of small tenements," had been adopted in the said parish, and that by virtue thereof the owners of all cottages in the parish, the rateable value of which did not exceed 6*l.*, were rated and assessed to the poor-rate instead of the occupiers, who appeared in such rates as occupiers only. The occupiers of such cottages were, however, assessed in the said Church-rate, and were liable to pay the same, and several of them tendered their votes, but their votes were rejected. The owners of the cottages so rated also tendered one vote for each separate tenement so occupied, in addition to the vote or votes which they were entitled to give in respect of their own personal occupations, but these votes also were rejected. If the votes of the cottagers had been admitted, or if the owners had been allowed an additional vote in respect of each cottage so occupied, in either case the majority would have been against the rate; but both classes of voters being rejected the rate was declared to be carried. Two questions were thus raised for the opinion of the Court—first, whether the occupiers of the small tenements were entitled to vote? and, secondly, whether the owners were, in any case, entitled to more than six votes?

Mr. Serjeant Hayes (with whom was Mr. Harcourt), on the part of the respondent, contended that, under the 59th of George III., cap. 86, none but those who were rated to the relief of the poor were entitled to vote at any vestry meeting, whatever the object might be on which the vestry was assembled; and that the owners of small tenements were in no case entitled to more than six votes, whatever might be the number of the tenements in respect of which they were assessed.

Mr. Lush, for the appellants, contended that, by the common law, all occupiers of property within the parish were entitled to vote at vestry meetings, and that the statute, the 59th of George III., cap. 86, was not intended to disfranchise them and deprive them of that privilege. The statute had no negative words. The occupiers of small tenements were still liable to Church-rates, even though the poor-rates were paid by the landlord, and it would be unjust that those who were liable to pay the

Church-rate should have no voice in making it. The Church-rate was a voluntary rate.

Lord Campbell: We know that full well. Mr. Lush contended that, even assuming they must be rated to the poor-rate, they did pay the poor-rate, indirectly, through the landlord.

Lord Campbell said that on both points his opinion was in favour of the respondents. The statute (Sturges Bourne's Act) established a new franchise, —viz., that of being rated to the poor-rate; and, unless there were a special enactment giving other persons the right, no others could exercise it. The persons named in the 3rd and 4th sections were the only persons who had a right to vote at a vestry meeting. It was true there were no private words in the Act, but it was a statute passed for the purpose of regulating parish vestries and the persons who should be present at them. With respect to the other point his lordship thought the landlord was not entitled to more than six votes, as the Small Tenements Act placed the landlord in the same position as if the tenement was in his own occupation.

Mr. Justice Erle was of the same opinion. He thought the object of the statute, the 58th George III., cap. 69, was to regulate the right of voting at vestry meetings, and to take away all other rights.

It applied to all vestry meetings universally, and it by implication said that those who were rated to the poor-rate were the only persons who were to vote at such meetings. As to the other point, his lordship thought that, under the Small Tenements Act, the landlord could not have more than six votes.

Mr. Justice Crompton was of the same opinion on both points.—Judgment for the respondents.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

BATH.—A correspondent of the *Bath Journal* asks what the Dissenters of that town are doing to influence the House and the representative for Bath (Sir A. Elton) on the subject.

BRILL.—Mr. T. Barry, of Chilton, has been summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate. He defended his cause on account of the illegality of the rate, and called upon the bench to dismiss the summons; but the bench refused to grant his request, except he would pledge himself to carry it to a higher court. Mr. Barry said he would not carry it himself, but he would defend himself against any proceedings that might be taken. He then left the court.

GREAT FRANSHAM.—At a recent vestry meeting in this parish, to elect churchwardens, pass accounts, &c., a Church-rate of twopence in the pound was proposed and seconded, although by some a penny rate was thought sufficient. By others a rate was objected to on principle; and a show of hands being taken to decide the point, there appeared—for the rate, four; against it, three. A poll was then demanded by the opponents of the rate, the result of which was a record of twenty-five votes for and twenty-seven against the rate, which was consequently lost by a majority of two votes.

HALIFAX.—In Halifax, last week, the goods of sixteen persons were seized for a "Vicar's rate," and sold by auction. Most of the persons whose goods were thus seized were connected with the Society of Friends.

HARBOUROUGH.—Mr. Joseph Nunneley appealed on Tuesday week against the rate lately carried in this parish, resting his appeal principally upon the informal proceedings of the vestry, and the inaccuracy of the churchwarden's minute book. The magistrate gave the decision against him, and a distress warrant was issued.

NEWLAND.—The churchwardens of the parish of Newland, Gloucestershire, are engaged in collecting a voluntary subscription for the repairs of the parish church, in lieu of a Church-rate. Formerly this parish, the largest in extent, it is said, but one in the kingdom, was the scene of annual bitter contention and seizures of property. Last year, however, the adoption by the parish of the voluntary principle put an end to the strife, and we trust that the surrender of this stronghold may prove an influential example to other parishes.

NORTH TYNE.—After the keen contest in the parish of Bellingham, last year, the friends of the Church resorted to voluntary subscription, and we learn funds were thus obtained to meet the necessary demands. A meeting was held lately for appointing churchwardens, but good sense ruled, and no attempt was made to impose a Church-rate and renew the conflict. As the adherents of the Church of England in the parish are able, without much effort, to meet the necessary expenditure, it is hoped that Church-rates will never be permitted again to disturb the harmony that should subsist among the professed followers of the Prince of Peace.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

SELBY.—On the 9th inst. a distraint for Church-rates was made at the house of John Hutchinson, Selby, for the sum of 6*s.* 6*d.* The articles seized were a ham, worth 1*l.*, and six chairs, which were bought the previous year for 30*s.*, to supply the place of a set taken in a similar manner.

TAUNTON.—A vigorous and active opposition is being organised for the purpose of resisting the illegal Church-rate now being attempted to be levied in this town for the purpose of rebuilding the Marten Tower of Taunton. On Wednesday evening an influential meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's was held at the Market-house for the purpose of adopting such steps as might be deemed desirable and necessary for preventing the collection of the rate. The Rev. H. Addiscott was called upon to preside, and there were about 300 ratepayers present. The chairman made an able and lucid statement of the

case, and concluded by an earnest appeal for a united opposition. He was followed by Mr. E. Rossiter, who moved a resolution, condemnatory of the rate, and pledging the meeting to refuse the payment of it. Mr. Rossiter entered at length into the legal aspect of the question. Mr. Green, Mr. Wotton, and Mr. May followed. All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

TRURO.—The *Western Times* of Saturday last has the following remarks on the recent successful contest in this town:—"The good people of Truro have resolved to leave the church-goers of that ancient borough in the undisturbed privilege of supporting the fabric thereof, and such other of the expenses incidental to worship which have hitherto been forced upon the non-church-goers. At the recent Church-rate contest, out of 319 votes, there was a majority of twenty-five against the rate. There had been no contest for twenty years, and on the last previous contest the rate was carried by a majority of three to one. This change in public feeling has made the Bishop "stand aghast" a little more than usual, as it has arisen since he appointed his son Archdeacon of Cornwall.

HARRIET MARTINEAU SUMMONED FOR A CHURCH-RATE.—At the petty sessions held on Wednesday last at Ambleside, Westmoreland, two cases in connexion with refusals to pay Church-rates were heard, which excited considerable interest, and caused the interior of the court to be crowded. The first was that of Miss Harriet Martineau, the celebrated writer on political economy, for whom Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Windermere, appeared. In calling the attention of the bench to the rate, Mr. Taylor pointed out two items which he contended were illegal, and he cited authorities to show that, where there was a single illegal item in a rate, the whole rate became tainted, and was consequently bad. He said, however, that he simply named those items to show that his client had objections to the rate, and not with any view of asking the court to decide as to the validity of the objections, with respect to which, he argued, they had no control. He then handed to the bench a notice signed by his client, which stated, firstly, that she protested against the rate on the ground of its illegality; secondly, that she disputed its validity; and thirdly, that she would commence an action against any magistrate or magistrates who should issue proceedings to enforce it. The bench, after consideration, stated (one magistrate dissenting) that no proof to invalidate the rate had been adduced, nor had any sufficient reason been given why the defendant should be exempted from paying the sum assessed, and they should, therefore, issue an order to enforce it.

THE RELIGIOUS LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

BANBURY.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended, to consider recent events affecting the cause of religious liberty, and to petition Parliament on the important question of religion in India. The Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, a deputation from the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, delivered a very interesting and impressive address on the question of religious liberty, and religion in India, after which a resolution was proposed and adopted that a petition be sent to Parliament in favour of the above object.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THIRSK.—On Tuesday evening week Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the Secretary of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control, paid a visit to Thirsk, and delivered a lecture in the Public Rooms, on the present aspect of the Church-rate question, to a numerous and respectable audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Howard (Independent), who remarked that he had not hitherto taken any prominent part in the agitation of the question, but that he thought the course which had been taken respecting it in Parliament showed that it was needful for the parishes that objected to Church-rates to show their objection in the form of practical resistance. Mr. Williams spoke for upwards of an hour, and furnished an able and lucid exposition of the various details and bearings of the question. The audience listened with great attention, and at the termination of the lecture a resolution condemnatory of Church-rates was moved by Mr. John Baker, seconded by Mr. Tweedy, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings of the evening terminated by a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams and the chairman.

STATE EDUCATION, OSSETT.—A public meeting was held in the Independent School-room, Ossett, on Monday evening se'nnight, on the question of Government Education and the duty of Nonconformists respecting it. Mr. J. Ellis took the chair and introduced the subject by a few explanatory remarks. Mr. P. Ellis showed the unconstitutional nature of the Committee of Council of Education, and the needless waste of public money which was going on under its auspices. Mr. Crawford exposed the evil influences of state education, as manifested in the condition of the people of France and Prussia. Addresses were also given by Mr. Oliver Ellis and the Rev. S. Oddie, who urged the Nonconformists present to be true to their principles, and to be prepared cheerfully to make any sacrifices which their support might demand. The meeting was well attended, and the addresses were listened to with evident interest.—*Wakefield Examiner*.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The first detachment of wounded troops who have reached England since the commencement of the Sepoy mutinies arrived at Chatham on Sunday evening, having disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Company's ship *Hotspur*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The announcement that the sermon on Sunday at the special services at Westminster Abbey would be preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, drew together a very large congregation. The Bishop took for his text Luke x. 42: "But one thing is needful." His sermon, which was very fervent and animated, was of an entirely practical character.

EXETER HALL SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—In consequence of the sudden indisposition of the Rev. John H. Hinton, he was compelled at almost the last hour on Sunday afternoon to decline his engagement to preach in Exeter Hall. Mr. G. W. McCree, the domestic missionary in connexion with Bloomsbury Chapel, the Rev. Wm. Brock's, occupied his place. Notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather there was a large attendance, and among those on the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford.

SABBATH REST MOVEMENT AMONG THE LONDON CABMEN.—The *Record* mentions the following fact: "A curious scene has been presented during the last few days in the quadrangle of Somerset House. Cabmen are renewing their licences, and receiving new plates, with numbers painted either upon a yellow or green ground to denote their plying for hire either on every day in the week or only on six and resting on the seventh. *Henceforth the yellow colour will denote the cabman who observes the Sabbath by abstaining from plying on that day.*"

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. John Holt Ouston, of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in New-road Chapel; and intends commencing his stated labours there early in August.

BRENTWOOD.—The unhappy differences that have so long prevailed in the Dissenting congregations at Brentwood are at length arranged by an amalgamation. Unfortunately, it has been at the cost of the retirement of both ministers.

RINGWOOD.—A soirée was held at the J. O. Jackson's Chapel, Ringwood, on Tuesday evening, to celebrate the completion of the new school-rooms. Martin Welch, Esq., of Poole, occupied the chair. Several ministers and gentlemen from the surrounding neighbourhood were on the platform, including the Revs. A. McLaren, F. Baron, S. Williams, and Dr. Welch; Jas. Welch, Esq., and W. Tire, Esq., &c.

HOPE CHAPEL, WEYMOUTH.—Services have recently been held in connexion with the ordination and settlement of the Rev. Wm. Lewis, of the Western College, as minister of the above place of worship. On Sunday, April 11th, two preparatory sermons were preached by the Rev. S. Pyer, of Devonport; on the following Tuesday evening a special prayer-meeting was held, and on Wednesday the public ordination took place. In the morning, the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, delivered an introductory discourse on the constitution and government of Congregational churches; the Rev. S. Smith, of Nicholas-street Chapel, put the usual questions; and the Rev. W. Smith, late minister of Hope Chapel, offered the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. S. Pyer delivered an impressive charge founded on Rev. ii. 10. In the evening, the Rev. S. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College, preached a sermon to the people. Many ministers and friends were present to countenance and share in the services of the day. After dinner, which was provided in the school-room, the Rev. S. Pyer said that now "they had a pastor and a flock, but wanted a better fold; they ought to have, they must have, a better place of worship, if they were to take a proper position in the town." This subject was discussed, and all present agreed, that the times, together with the growing importance of Weymouth, both commercially and as an attractive watering-place, demand that, as soon as possible, a new chapel must be built in a more central and commanding position.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN BRISTOL.—A public meeting was held in the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, on Wednesday evening last, to receive a report concerning the results of a recent canvass of Bristol for Sunday-school attendants. Robert Charleton, Esq., presided. The report stated that the number of districts into which the city was divided was 267, three of these districts being parts of Clifton, not likely to yield any children suitable for our schools, were not appropriated. The number of canvassers was 520. The number of districts from which full returns were received 163, the number partially reported 78, and the number from which no returns at all have come to hand 23. "Taking the 163 districts as the basis of their calculations, your committee," says the report, "have arrived at the following results. In those districts it was found there were residing 17,737 children between the ages of 3 and 11 years; of these 11,837 were said to belong to Sunday schools, leaving a deficiency of 5,874, and promises were obtained that 2,249 of these should join our schools, still leaving a balance of 3,625 from whom no such promise could be obtained. Supposing, then, these 163 districts to be average ones, your committee find there would at this rate be in all the 264 districts 28,727 children of the specified ages, of whom 19,230 it may be presumed belong to some school, showing a deficiency of 9,497, and of whom the entire number promised to be sent to school was 2,712." The actual result is summed up as follows:—"Your committee have taken steps to ascertain how many of these have actually been received, but in this, too, they have been disappointed, no less than 26 schools having failed to give them the desired information, but from the remainder they find that 614 scholars

have been added to those recommended by the canvassers, and they believe the total received will not be found to be less than one thousand. To attain this result your committee consider that the toil and expense would not have been ill-bestowed, but they have reason to know that much more has been effected than this statement indicates. To several schools have been made large accessions of children who do not appear in the number just stated, and they account for the fact in this way—no effort having been made to bias the parents' minds in favour of any particular school, they either forgot to what school they had promised to send the children or allowed them to go to another; and as inquiry has been made at each school, only with reference to the children promised to that individual school, others who have been received would not be included in the return made to your committee. And this is not mere surmise; to mention only two instances, one school to which 146 were promised to be sent, and of whom 37 are reported as being received, has in reality had an accession of 80 scholars, and another to which 160 were promised, and of whom 77 are said to have come, has had an increase of 170 scholars."

ANTI-ORGANIC.—At the meeting of the synod of the English Presbyterian Church in Manchester, last week, an overture from the Presbytery of Newcastle was read, beseeching the synod to make a law condemning the use of organs. The Rev. Thomas Duncan, in supporting the overture, on behalf of the Newcastle Presbytery, moved the following resolution:—"The synod having received and maturely considered the overture from the Presbytery of Newcastle, avert the use of instrumental music in the public worship of God, hereby declares that according to the history and constitutional usage of this church, the use of instrumental music is an innovation on the authorised mode of worship, and a departure from its simplicity, compromises the constituency of this church in the eyes of Christians generally, and threatens, if allowed by its continued agitation in congregations and presbyteries, to put the peace, unity, and extension of this church in jeopardy; and considering further that in these days of inconsiderate and perilous change, it is specially incumbent on this church to maintain in all its simplicity and purity her whole testimony and doctrine, worship, government, and discipline, the synod declares that the use of instrumental music is hereby disallowed." The speaker, in an animated speech of considerable length, vindicated the points in the resolution. Hugh H. Mathieson, Esq., of London, seconded the motion. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Morpeth, moved a resolution to the effect that the synod regretted that the decision of the synod last year had not put an end to agitation on the question of instrumental music, particularly as that decision expressed no approval of its use, was not an act of legislation in favour of such practice, but merely decided upon the two cases brought before it. He held that the use of music was no contravention of the great statute book of Christ. The Rev. J. Wright, Southampton, seconded the amendment, and a lengthened discussion ensued. Dr. Hamilton supported the resolution. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock, p.m., the resolutions were again read, and the two motions were put, when there voted for Mr. Duncan's motion 72, and for Mr. Anderson's 62; majority against the introduction of organs, 10.

THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS has published, since its establishment in 1821, twenty-two millions of tracts. It printed this year 254,000 copies of a religious almanack, and it brings out 5,200 numbers of a monthly periodical.

A DEPUTATION OF THE VAUDOIS CHURCH has just passed through Paris on its way to England. Its object is to raise funds for the support of its clergy, as well as for finishing the Protestant churches at Genoa and Pignerol. The ministers are almost entirely dependent on foreign aid for support, the inhabitants of the valleys being too poor even to maintain properly their own pastors. A Protestant hospital has lately been established in Genoa, frequented principally by English and American sailors. It is admirably managed. It is also entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions.—*Galigani.*

Anniversary Meetings.

IRISH CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION.—The annual meeting of this society was held in King's Inn-street Independent Chapel (late Mr. W. H. Cooper's), Dublin, on Wednesday evening, Philip Dixon Hardy, Esq., in the chair. The chapel was crowded, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer. The chairman then, after an extended address, called on the Rev. Dr. Urwick to read the report. It was an exceedingly encouraging one, of which the following is a brief compendium:—It stated that there was an increase in the society's agents, spheres, income, and general success. It gave details of its operations in Dublin and its neighbourhood; also in Donegal, Sligo, Roscommon, Tipperary, Galway, and Cork. Itinerating on an extensive scale has been carried on during the year, and there are pressing calls for enlarged operations. The meetings for inquiry and discussion, described in former reports, have been sustained, notwithstanding great opposition; and not a few Roman Catholics are now really disposed to hear what can be said, in contrast to the tenets of their church. Several instances have occurred of Roman Catholics and Protestants having been led by those meetings and by instruction given otherwise by the mission agents, to give themselves to God. Allu-

sions were also made to persons in humble circumstances who renounced the errors of Romanism, were subjected to some persecution, but remained proof against all temptations to shake their steadfastness in the true faith of the Gospel. A benefit society has recently been established among Protestants of the operative class in the capital, which promises to be of great utility, providing them with all the advantages of such an association, without the dangers to which they are exposed in societies of the kind where Roman Catholic influence predominates. The report concluded by bidding God speed to other organisations for the same great object in this country, and by recording assurance that the cause of truth and righteousness must ultimately triumph even in Ireland.

MATTHEW POLLOCK, Esq., treasurer, read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the receipts were 856l. 14s. 10d.; expenditure, 779l. 19s. 6d.; balance in hand at the beginning of the year, 76l. 15s. 4d. The Treasurer remarked it was a most pleasing cash account for any society, and that he certainly could have no objection to remain in office while such a state of things continued. No outlay appears to have been incurred either for office, rent, or secretariat.

DR. UNWICK stated that the balance had been expended since the accounts were made up.

THE REV. JOHN HANDS, of the London Missionary Society, moved, and GEORGE FOLEY, Esq., barrister-at-law, seconded, the first resolution—

That the report and statement of accounts now read be printed and published, under the direction of the committee, and that the present state and prospects of the Irish Congregational Home Mission afford much encouragement to prosecute that object with increased energy, hope, and prayer.

THE REV. J. G. MANLY, of King's Inn-street Chapel, Dublin, moved, and the REV. J. D. SMITH, of Kingstown, seconded, the second resolution—

That the growing vigilance and activity on behalf of Romanism in this country strongly call on all Evangelical Protestants to put forth all Christian interference for the emancipation of their Roman Catholic countrymen, seeking above all their conversion to God by the influence of a faithfully-preached Gospel.

THE REV. NOBLE SHEPPERD, of Sligo, moved, and the REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS, seconded, the third resolution—

That this meeting, while acknowledging the obligation of doing all that can Christianly be done towards bringing Roman Catholics to receive the truth as it is in Jesus, deplores the condition of those Irish Protestants who have only a form of godliness without its power, being deeply convinced of the equal necessity to them of the "new birth," and of their "justification by faith" in Christ in order to their salvation.

MR. GUINNESS was very warmly received, and gave a brief address, especially directed to high zealous Protestants and self-satisfied professors, not excepting Sabbath-school teachers and active collectors and controversialists, keeping close to the theme of his resolution, and pressing the necessity of a genuine conversion on all. When Protestants are converted—he earnestly reiterated—then, and not till then, will they be successful in converting Roman Catholics.

THE REV. HENRY MARTIN, of Cork, moved, and the REV. R. S. MOREWOOD, the society's missionary in Dublin, seconded, the fourth resolution, appointing the committee and office-bearers for the ensuing year.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Union commenced on Friday morning, in the Library, Moorgate-street. The proceedings were opened by an address from the Rev. Dr. Evans, the appointed chairman. He had selected for his theme the founders of the Baptist churches in Britain, their principles, struggles, and triumphs. Beginning at the Restoration, he passed in review the worthies of the denomination—Smith, Canne, Tombes, Bunyan, Powell, the apostle of Wales, Gornold, the Spurgeon of his time, Kiffin, Lucy Hutchinson, and many others, for whom he claimed the highest rank among men of genius and learning, sufferers for conscience' sake, and friends to liberty. In those times, the Baptists were "the pariahs of the Christian commonwealth;" but "the tree," he said, "which the early Baptists had planted alone, and planted amidst the execration of the wise and good, and watered with their tears, and nourished with their blood, is now covering the world, more or less, with its shadows; and men find shelter and repose beneath its branches." In conclusion, he referred to the doctrinal and ceremonial peculiarities of the body, and bade his brethren rest assured that they might say with Neander, "Ah! there is a future for you Baptists." The report of the committee stated that the number of churches now in the Union is 1,118. The triennial returns, though very far from complete, show an average clear increase of six members per church, and the association returns for 1857 show a clear average of four members per church. The deputation to the King of Denmark were obliged, by his Majesty's absence from the capital, to leave the address with which they were charged in the hands of the British Minister. It besought the royal "compassion" for the Baptists of Schleswig, who, though unblamable as subjects, had been oppressed by the local authorities on account of their meeting for separate worship. No answer to the address was reported. The deputation to Hanover, on a similar errand, failed to see the King, who was at a watering-place; and on reconsidering the papers, they did not feel warranted to intrude upon his Majesty's privacy. It appeared, however, that Sir Culling Eardley had persuaded the King of Prussia, before his illness, to make arrangements for the appointment of a committee to be recognised by the Government as representing the Baptists, and, as the proposal met with the entire approval of the Committee of the Union in London, the measure is being carried into effect under the authority of the

Regent. The committee report a favourable response to their appeal for funds, amply sufficient for every purpose, and leaving a balance in hand.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the above society was held in Kingsgate-street Chapel, Holborn. Potto Brown, Esq., occupied the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the number of central stations was 105, the subordinate and tributary stations amounted to 98, and 491 persons had been added to the churches during the past year. There were 98 Sunday schools. The society had commenced their financial year with a debt of 240*l.*, which had been increased during the past year by 130*l.* From the cash account it appeared that there was a balance due by the society of 370*l.* The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. J. W. Best, and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. The report was unanimously adopted. Other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BAPTIST METROPOLITAN CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Baptist Metropolitan Chapel-building Society was held at the Milton Club, on Wednesday, at which Sir Morton Peto, Bart., presided, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. C. Stovel, Rev. S. Manning, Rev. F. Tucker, and other gentlemen; and it was resolved that measures should be forthwith adopted for renewed efforts in endeavouring to obtain a greater amount of support from the different churches in the metropolis than has hitherto been afforded towards this important object. The report, which was moved and adopted, was read by Rev. F. Tressell, and the treasurer's account was furnished by Mr. Cartwright, of Camden-town.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meeting of the friends of the Theological Hall in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, was held in Albany-street Chapel on Tuesday night—the Rev. W. Pulsford presiding. The annual report was read, which showed that the institution is in a very prosperous condition. The progress made by the students was very satisfactory, and reflected great credit both upon the assiduous application of the students themselves, and upon the professors under whom they studied. A desire was expressed that more young men in connexion with the churches should give themselves to the work of the ministry. The funds of the institution were also in a very satisfactory state, there being a surplus of nearly 360*l.* with which to commence next session. The report was approved of, and agreed to be printed for circulation among the churches. The Revs. Dr. Alexander, and Messrs. Cowan, of Dalkeith, M'Naughton of Kirkwall, Low, of Forfar, and others, took part in the proceedings. On Wednesday evening a social party of the friends of the Union was held in Queen-street Hall—Bailie Russell in the chair. There were about 600 present. Interesting addresses were delivered on the various operations of the Union by the chairman, who urged upon the meeting the propriety of enlarged liberality in their contributions to its different schemes, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. G. D. Cullen, and others. On Thursday morning a breakfast party was held at nine o'clock in the Calton Convening Rooms, which were crowded to overflowing. The Rev. G. D. Cullen addressed the meeting in an admirable speech on the "Widows' Fund Scheme," and a vote of thanks was heartily tendered to him for his disinterested and generous exertions in its behalf. Several other addresses were afterwards delivered. At mid-day, the Rev. J. Stoughton preached an eloquent sermon to a crowded audience in Queen-street Hall, and a public meeting was held in the evening in the same place. Altogether the late meetings of the Union have been possessed of more than usual interest, and have been attended with marked success.

THE BOOK SOCIETY.—The 108th annual meeting of this society, which has for its object the diffusion of religious knowledge among the poor, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening. In addition to the Rev. J. Bowen, of St. Jude's, the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont, and Mr. Joseph Payne, the advertised speakers, there were present the Rev. Dr. Leask, the Rev. Mr. Pearsall, the Rev. Owen Clarke, Rev. Mr. Frame, Rev. R. Ashton, Messrs. Palmer, Kendle, Pepper, &c., &c. Edward Ball, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. The hon. Secretary (the Rev. I. V. Mummery) read the report for the past year, which stated that the society was never in a more vigorous condition than at the present time. The business of Mr. Groom, of Birmingham, had been purchased,—a step which had tended to place the society in a commanding position of usefulness. Many of the publications had been sold by thousands, and the demand for others had exhausted the edition. The rapid advance of the society during the past few years would be seen from the following statement:—The society's income for 1853 was 463*l.* 9s. 1d.; for 1854, 889*l.* 2s. 9d.; for 1855, 1,757*l.* 12s. 10d.; for 1856, 3,176*l.* 15s. 5d.; for 1857, 4,521*l.* 12s. 1d. Since the last anniversary nearly 150 new subscribers had been added to the list. The committee were certain that their leading principle of giving 20*s.* worth of books for one guinea required only to be more widely known in order to its being more amply sustained. The report commented on the wide extended demand for literature, and the necessity for neutralising the evil influences which were being so extensively exerted. One of the greatest recommendations of the society was, that it sought the circulation of religious literature; and it was earnestly hoped that they would give an extensive

support at the hands of their friends. The financial statement showed the receipts to have been 4,521*l.* 13s. 1d., and the expenditure 4,503*l.* 9s., leaving in hand a balance of 18*s.* 4*d.* The amount of stock now standing to the society's account in the Three per Cent. was 2,996*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The Rev. Dr. Leask moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. T. B. Smithies. Mr. Owen afterwards addressed the meeting on the "circulation of religious books and tracts among the poor an important mode of usefulness," and was followed by Mr. Chown, who made an application of the same subject "as a Christian duty." Mr. Henderson and Mr. Payne followed.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE CHURCH-RATE DEBATE—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved that the house resolve into committee on this bill.

Mr. PACHE rose to move, by way of amendment, that the house resolve itself into the said committee on that day six months. He said that the principal argument urged against Church-rates was that the Dissenters were prevented by conscientious scruples from paying them. No man respected conscientious scruples more than he did, but there seemed ground to doubt whether the objection to Church-rates proceeded from conscientious or pecuniary motives. He could understand a conscientious motive operating when a man who had been insufficiently taxed sent 5*l.* or 10*l.* to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make up for the deficiency, but when a man, by the profession of conscientious scruples, saved his money, some shade of doubt might exist as to the sincerity of that profession. The hon. member went on to quote from the evidence given before the Parliamentary committee by Mr. Offor and others to show that the objections entertained on the part of Dissenters were, to a great extent, of a pecuniary character.

He thought the slight interest felt in this question by the great body of the electors was evidenced by the fact that several gentlemen by whom it had been strongly advocated in Parliament had not been re-elected by their constituents. The hon. member for Tavistock (Sir J. Trelawny), for instance, retired from the representation of that borough in 1852, and was only re-elected last year. There had not been in Parliament a more able and indefatigable supporter of the abolition of Church-rates than Sir W. Clay, yet he lost his seat at the last election. That circumstance might be regarded as an indication that the electors of the Tower Hamlets did not entertain any very strong anxiety for the abolition of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) There was also another gentleman (Mr. Miall), the editor of the *Nonconformist*, who had, both as a writer and a speaker, most strenuously advocated the abolition of Church-rates, and yet he had lost his seat at the late election. These facts might certainly be regarded as proving that the constituencies of the country felt very little interest in this question. (Hear.) The maintenance of Church-rates was objected to on the ground that they occasioned litigation in parishes, but he thought such litigation was altogether attributable to the persons who refused to pay the rates, and not to those by whom they were imposed under the existing law. Sir W. Clay had proposed that provision should be made for the maintenance of parochial churches by means of pew-rents; but was the house prepared to place those churches on a footing with the Opera House, or with the exhibitions of Mr. Spurgeon at the Surrey Gardens? (Hear, hear.) The effect of such a measure would be to enable the rich to obtain exclusive access to the churches, which would be almost entirely closed against the poorer classes.

Mr. Packe concluded by quoting Lord Truro's opinion that it was incumbent on a vestry to keep the fabric of the Church in repair.

Mr. HUGESSEN said:—

He was disappointed at the manner in which this question had been brought under the consideration of the house; for, remembering the incidents of the last debate on the subject, he had somewhat confidently anticipated that at the accession of her Majesty's present Government the bill would have been gracefully handed over to the noble Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Stanley) and would have been introduced by him as a Government measure. (Laughter and Cheers.) The majority which supported the second reading of the bill would, in his opinion, have afforded an excuse, not altogether without precedent, for the adoption of such a course. He consoled himself for his disappointment, however, with the belief that this subject was one of no inconsiderable number which it was probable the present Government would treat as open questions—(laughter)—and in that expectation he would give his cordial support to the motion for going into committee. The returns which had been produced with reference to Church-rates on the motion of the noble member for Stamford (Lord R. Cecil) were strongly relied upon by the opponents of this bill, but he thought those returns weighed very lightly in the scale against the great principles upon which this question should be decided; they, in fact, afforded no accurate criterion of the state of public feeling, for there were many parishes in which, although a strong objection was entertained to the rate, it was not opposed, either on account of its small amount, for the sake of peace, or in order to retain the goodwill of a landlord. (Hear, hear.) In many other parishes the rate was opposed in the vestry, and the objection was carried no further, or all opposition was suspended in the belief that the Legislature was pledged to deal with the question. There were three questions connected with this subject which, in his opinion, it was the duty of the house to consider—first, whether there was really a grievance in the system of Church-rates; secondly, whether, if that were the case, the abolition of the rates would rob the Church of her property; and, thirdly, whether any danger was likely to result from such abolition. When the hon. member for South Leicestershire (Mr. Packe) said that so far as the Dissenters were

concerned, the grievance was mainly one of the pocket, he must have formed a very low view of the character of many of his fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) In his (Mr. Hugessen's) opinion the grievance of Dissenters was uncontested. Why, what did the present Attorney-General say on this subject at his recent re-election for East Suffolk? That hon. and learned gentleman (Sir F. Kelly) said:—

I do think that those who do not, and who, upon religious principles, cannot, with propriety, attend our churches, may well complain that they should be obliged to contribute to their maintenance.

There could be no doubt that an Attorney-General was not exempt from the frailties of humanity, and might occasionally commit an oratorical indiscretion; but he (Mr. Hugessen) thought the passage he had quoted expressed a mature opinion, and hoped that her Majesty's Government would pay due attention to the opinion of their chief legal adviser. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Now, were these rates really a tax upon property or not? When property was purchased was the amount of Church-rates levied, or likely to be levied, ever taken into account? No; because it was impossible to form any calculation as to their amount. Tithes were regulated by Act of Parliament, and the amount of poor-rates and highway-rates might be calculated with some certainty; but Church-rates were an occupier's tax, and he did not believe they were taken into account either by landlords or tenants. Hon. gentlemen opposite said the effect of this bill would be merely to put money into the landlord's pocket, but he ventured to say that no landlord would be able to raise his rent a single farthing if the measure were passed. Then, if these rates were abolished, would the Church be robbed of any property belonging to her? He hoped some hon. and learned gentleman would explain how a thing could be the property of A which B had the power of giving or taking away. (Hear, hear.) How could that be the property of the Church which, by the arbitrary decision of a vestry, might be withheld? (Hear, hear.) He would ask the house to consider whether any danger was likely to accrue to the Church from the abolition of Church-rates. As a warm friend of the Church of England, he thought the argument that if these rates were abolished the fabrics of the Church would be allowed to fall into decay was humiliating to Churchmen. (Hear, hear.) If a congregation would not voluntarily support their place of worship, were they worthy of having a place of worship at all? (Hear, hear.) He knew he should be told that the Church of England was the national church—the church of the people—(cheers)—in which persons might worship without any payment. He wished the Church of England could be called a national church in the real sense of the term, but it was a notorious fact that more than one-half of the people of this country did not belong to the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) He might be told that there were in that Church many congregations whose poverty would preclude them from maintaining their places of worship; but it so happened that the members of the Church of England constituted the richest portion of the population. (Hear, hear.) He thought, remembering that circumstance, and also bearing in mind that dissent had been occasioned in the first instance to a great extent by the neglect and apathy of those who ministered in the Church, the house ought to proceed very carefully in dealing with a question of this nature. There might be some congregations which were really too poor to support the fabric of the Church, but was there no church property which might be rendered available in such cases? Various compromises had been suggested, but the day of compromise was past, and it was essential for the interests of Churchmen as well as of Dissenters, that the tax should be abolished. He had seen, with great regret, the statement made by Lord Derby to a deputation which waited upon him on this subject a few days ago. The noble lord was represented to have said that, even if this bill should be adopted by the House of Commons it would be rejected by the other branch of the Legislature. He (Mr. Hugessen) thought the other house might be left to show its independence of the noble lord, but in his opinion this premature statement was not very respectful to the House of Commons. He begged to support the motion for going into committee on the bill.

Mr. PUGH (Carmarthenshire) in a maiden speech supported the motion. He wished for the settlement of the question, and would vote for a commutation of Church-rates fixed upon the land, and from which landowners who dissented from the Church of England should be exempted.

Mr. KERSEY admitted that the question of Church-rates was one which required legislation. But he thought that the house ought to pause before they consented to the proposition that no man should be forced to contribute to that to which he objected. Once admit that principle, and where would they stop? An inexorable logic would drive them to give up tithes, and even there they could not stay their hands. The members of the Society of Friends had a conscientious objection to war, and an hon. member whom he rejoiced to see opposite (Mr. Bright) might, upon the principle to which he had adverted, conscientiously object to the payment of income-tax. It was no doubt very natural that a Dissenter should object to pay Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) Had he been a Dissenter he had no doubt but that he should have objected to pay them as much as any one. (Hear, hear.) The Dissenters, however, should remember that the case of the Church-rates was not a new case; they were not imposts of to-day; they were imposed at a time when the Church made short work with those who opposed them. But considering as he did that the Dissenters had a reason for objecting to this tax upon them, he had been very willing to accede to the proposal which was made by Mr. R. Phillimore, to exempt from the payment of Church-rates all Dissenters who claimed as such that exemption, they on the other hand giving up the right of electing the churchwardens. How was this received by the Dissenters in that house? Mr. Apsley Pellatt threw aside the proposal with disdain. He would not consent to sue for an exemption in *forma pauperis*. Nobody wanted him to do so—Mr. Phillimore merely asked him to claim his right in *suo conscientia*. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Miall put the question on higher ground, and claimed for Dissenters the right of in-

terferring in the election of churchwardens, while he asked for them an exemption from Church-rates. He said that there might be occasions upon which they would desire to express their opinion upon that subject. The real fact, however, was that the Dissenters looked upon this question as a step in the direction of the separation of Church and State, and it was with a view of forwarding that object that they asked that the Church-rates might be entirely removed. But if that were their object, why did they not bring it forward openly, and let it be discussed in that house? Upon such a question he (Mr. K. Seymour) was ready to meet them.

Sir G. GREY thought it objectionable that upon going into committee the principle of a measure should again be discussed, and he certainly disagreed with the hon. gentleman who had last spoken, when he implied that the house had not already deliberately expressed an opinion upon the matter. The vote for the second reading was taken in a house of 400 members, after some debate, and he certainly should not again repeat the speech which he had made on that occasion. But while he considered that as to the bill itself and its main object the question was concluded, he should be willing, in committee, to consider such amendments as would bring the bill to that state to which the late Government had already given its concurrence.

Lord J. MANNERS said his complaint in regard to the bill was, that it not only relieved the consciences and the pockets of Dissenters, but it also relieved the pockets of the rich and influential Churchmen at the expense of the poor people of the country. It was a notorious fact, that in rural districts Dissenters not only looked to the ministers of the Established Church for temporal support, but also for the performance of the most solemn ceremonies of the Church, and before they abolished Church-rates it was their duty to take into consideration the claims which the clergy might make on this subject. He put it to the house whether they would consent to abolish a system which had existed before the Norman conquest, in order to relieve, not only the consciences of Dissenters, but also the pockets of all landlords.

Lord HARRY VANE supported the motion for going into committee.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER entirely concurred with his noble friend (Lord John Manners), but thought that the time had arrived when they should consider any proposition which offered a prospect of the settlement of the question. This being his opinion, he thought the house should go into committee on the bill, though he confessed that he entertained no sanguine hope that the result would be satisfactory. The amendment, however, of the member for Hertfordshire (Mr. Puller) was one of the greatest importance, which ought to be discussed before going into committee, and he hoped that the hon. member for Leicestershire (Mr. Packe) would withdraw his motion for the rejection of the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL quite agreed with the right hon. gentleman opposite, and therefore thought it desirable that the hon. member for South Leicestershire should withdraw his motion. (Hear, hear.) It was quite time that they attempted some settlement of this question, and it was expected from reports which had appeared in the papers of the sentiments of the Prime Minister, that the bill in its present shape would not have much chance of success in another place. But some satisfactory settlement of the question was imperatively called for, and with that view the amendment of the hon. member for Hertfordshire appeared to him to be very well worthy their attention. (Hear.) At the same time he would make a suggestion that it should be confined to objects now subject to Church-rates, and not attempt to embrace other objects which were altogether new matter. It was desirable that existing fabrics and churchyards should be maintained, but when the honourable member thought it desirable that there should be a provision for building new churches in populous places, and that such provision should come out of the proposed diocesan fund or rate, it was evident that the hon. member went beyond anything that was in the contemplation of the house. (Hear, hear.) If such provision were necessary, it should be the subject of a separate bill; but, with that exception, he should certainly be disposed to look with great favour on the proposition of the hon. member for Hertfordshire. (Hear.) To prohibit the payment of Church-rates in parishes where they were willingly paid by some of the parishioners would, in his opinion, be improper in principle and also inexpedient in practice, as it so happened that there were many parishes in which the levy was resumed after non-collection for several years, with the full consent of the parishioners. With regard to the other proposal of exemption from Church-rate, combined with exclusions from the election for churchwarden and on other occasions, it was one which he thought they must support, although liable to much objection, as at vestries and in cases of marriage the Dissenters resorted in great numbers to the church. He was told that there had been large majorities in favour of total abolition, but it should be remembered that many votes had been given with considerable reservation as to what should be afterwards done in committee. He was quite ready to discuss any reasonable proposition; he considered the proposal of the hon. member for Hertfordshire to answer that description, and therefore he joined in the call on the hon. member for South Leicestershire to withdraw his amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in assenting to the proposition of the hon. member for Hertfordshire, did not with-

draw one iota of the principles he had always professed, which were to preserve and maintain, in every part of the kingdom, the Church as established by law.

Mr. PACKE, after the appeal made to him, begged to withdraw his amendment. ("No, no," and "Divide.")

Mr. BRIGHT said:—

He thought those who were in favour of the passing of this bill had some ground of complaint against the hon. member for South Leicestershire (Mr. Packe) for the course he had just proposed to take. He (Mr. Bright) had listened—he would not say to exactly the same arguments—but to much the same speeches from the hon. member's lips year after year upon this question of Church-rates as the one they had heard that day. The hon. gentleman was not a young member; he knew when he came down to the house he was going to object to this bill being proceeded with; he had moved an amendment with that view, which the house had discussed for the last three hours, but all that time would be wasted if he was now permitted to withdraw it. The truth was, it was found to be convenient to some members not to have their names recorded in a division on this subject—(a laugh)—and therefore it was that the hon. gentleman sought to avoid going into the lobby.

But he (Mr. Bright) would advise the supporters of the bill to go to a division on this question. (Cheers.) That, at least, was the course he himself was prepared to take. With regard to the observations which had fallen from the noble lord immediately below him (Lord J. Russell), whom he was happy to see sitting in that very wholesome part of the house—(laughter)—he did not think the noble lord could have well considered the points which he had placed before the house. He (Mr. Bright) did not know whether or not the amendment of the hon. member for Hertfordshire could be brought forward at all, because it proposed to lay a charge on property, which was very like imposing a new tax, a thing that was more in the province of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At all events, if the hon. member did move such resolution, those who were in favour of the bill would know how to meet it. (Cheers.) In fact, the noble lord, who was one of those who were only half way between the wrong and the right of this question—(a laugh)—seemed to forget that those who contended for the abolition of Church-rates understood their own case, and that they were likely to understand it a great deal better than the noble lord and those who acted with him. He (Mr. Bright) and those who supported the bill before the house had studied this question all their lives. They had submitted much too long to the impositions which have been thrown in the way of its settlement, and had seen themselves constantly treated with injustice and humiliation. They had not taken up this question for the purpose of getting up a debate on two or three Wednesdays in a session. They were determined to get rid of Church-rates—(cheers)—and if anyone thought that, by proposing to make the owners pay towards the repair of churches instead of the occupiers, or by calling on them to make humiliating declarations of their religious opinions, he would settle this question, he was very much mistaken. Why, some hon. members now approached the discussion of this question as they would have done some thirty or forty years ago. He was amazed at the extraordinary want of observation shown by hon. gentlemen when they fancied that any of those palliatives could do anything towards settling this question. There was only one way of settling it. If those were a majority who did not want to abolish Church-rates, the question would not be settled; but if, on the other hand, they who supported the abolition were in the majority as well in that house as throughout the country, of which no man could doubt, let them have the settling of it. (Cheers.) With regard to what might be done in "another place," the noble lord the member for the City of London well knew that the gentlemen who sat in that "other place" did not always take as much notice of the resolutions of the House of Commons as the noble lord would wish them to do. (A laugh.) Those gentlemen in "another place" had been the people in the drawing-room, while they in the Commons had been the people in the kitchen. (Laughter.) That was about the way in which he (Mr. Bright) should characterise the treatment they had received in "another place." (Cheers.) He would remind the noble lord the member for the City that there were many more persons zealous about this question of Church-rates than there were about the Oaths Bill—(a laugh)—and although it might happen that those in "another place" might reject this bill once, twice, or thrice, it was desirable to bear in mind that they would never have an opportunity of rejecting it unless it passed the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He was therefore anxious that it should pass the Commons. The house was not to suppose that it was Dissenters only who desired to see Church-rates abolished. The hon. member for North Warwickshire talked about the "Dissenting interest." He (Mr. Bright) was not one of the Dissenting interest. (A laugh.) But if he were a Churchman he would use much stronger language on this question than he had ever done. (Hear, hear.) It was in the interest of public honesty, of public morality, of public order, and of religion itself that he asked the house to abolish this unjust and irritating system. (Cheers.) If he were a Churchman he should be ashamed of hon. members who opposed this bill. They had evidently no faith in their Church. (Cheers.) They had no faith in the zeal of their congregations, nor in the arguments or the eloquence of their pastors. They believed their Churches would fall into ruin if this bill were to pass. He had never said anything half so severe of the members of the Established Church as that. (Cheers, and a laugh.) They had been brought up to think that this question was associated with the existence of the Established Church, and therefore it had become a matter of sentiment rather than of argument with them. He had no doubt if Church-rates were abolished to-morrow, all the parish churches in the country would eventually be in a much better state of repair than they were at present. (Hear, hear.) In the interest of the Church itself he would ask the house to pass this measure. (Cheers.) They who brought it forward understood their wants, their claims, and their rights; and they knew, from what had taken place in that house for years and years, that they would get

what they wanted. (Cheers.) There was on the Treasury bench a Secretary of State who had written an admirable pamphlet and made several able speeches in favour of the abolition of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) Those who supported the existing system saw continual defections from their side, while those who opposed it had as constantly accessions to theirs; and if there was any bill passed to extend Parliamentary franchise and to redistribute the seats, they who supported Church-rates, and who were already in a minority on the question, would dwindle down to a small fraction. (Hear, hear.) Why should those who supported Church-rates go on using the same arguments year after year in favour of a system which the general feeling of the country had already condemned? Why should the hon. member for Newdegate—(loud laughter)—he meant the hon. member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate)—whom he always honoured for his sincerity, by making speeches session after session on this subject which found little response in that house, and none whatever in the country? (Cheers.) He was glad the right hon. baronet the member for Morpeth (Sir G. Grey) went so far with the supporters of the bill as to desire that it should go into committee. He (Mr. Bright) would say to him, and to every member in the least disposed to assist them, "Go with us as far as you can; the further you go the pleasanter you will find the road; and let us, without further delay, proceed at once with this bill, the fate of which has been irrefragably decided." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. STEUART followed in a brief speech, but such was the impatience of the house to proceed to a division that the observations of the hon. member did not reach the gallery.

The SPEAKER then put the question in the usual way, That the words of the original motion for going at once into committee—which words were proposed to be admitted by the amendment—should stand part of the question.

The "Ayes" made the customary response; but either through inattention, or perhaps misapprehension, the opponents of the bill expressed no dissent; the Speaker declared that the "Ayes" had it; the mace was immediately removed from the table in the ordinary way, and the house, which was very full at the moment, went at once into committee without a division, and some little laughter. The result was that Mr. Puller was precluded from moving the amendment which stood on the paper in his name on the motion for going into committee.

The question was then put, and the house then went into committee without a division taking place.

Sir A. ELTON moved an amendment to the effect that the bill should not come into operation for three years.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNY, Mr. ROESBUCK, and Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment on the ground that there was no ground for continuing the grievance of which Dissenters complained for three years after the house had agreed to abolish the rate.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the question of protection seemed to have undergone a sort of galvanic revival in a quarter where it was least to have been expected. It was one of the old arguments of the Protectionists that some of the burdens on land should be taken off in order to put money into the pockets of the landowners, and now the extremely liberal gentlemen opposite were going to take off Church-rates, and thus to enrich them by increased rents, to the extent of some hundreds of thousands a-year. He believed that the amendment was proposed in a spirit of good faith, and that it would be more for the interests of the friends of the bill than for its opponents to accept. It would be a mitigation of a great shock, and might have a great influence on the Legislature in its consideration of the bill. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the bill might come into operation immediately, because Church-rates were made at Easter, but it must be remembered that the debts incurred by the repairs and rebuilding of churches frequently depended not upon a single rate, but were incurred upon the understanding that they were to be defrayed out of the rates of various years. It might, therefore, have a most paralysing effect on many districts if the bill came into operation at once.

Mr. DILLWYN said the present law did not really assist Churchmen in obtaining the means of keeping up the fabric of the church, for rates were not obtained unless those who supported them were in a majority; and when that was the case, Churchmen ought to be ashamed to have recourse to such means for the repair of their churches.

Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill, and hoped it would not pass into law, but he confessed that he saw no ground for delaying the operation of the bill for three years.

Sir A. ELTON expressed his readiness to withdraw the amendment.

Lord R. CECIL objected to the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER said that, by admitting this amendment, they said in effect that they were willing that three years hence Church-rates should be abolished. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He perfectly agreed with the statement that the rates if taken off would go into the pockets of the landowners, while they would be robbing the poor of those religious privileges to which at present they had free access.

Mr. BRIGHT said that if he thought there was a disposition on the part of the hon. gentlemen to accept the solution of the question proposed by this bill, he would not be a party to dispute whether the bill should come into operation in twelve months or three years, but he found that was not the tone in which the proposition was taken. For instance, Mr. Gladstone went around the subject a good deal, but he did not, he was sorry to say, come at it. (Laughter.) That right hon. gentleman did not say that if the clause were altered he would support the bill, and the noble lord the member for Stamford

did not give them much hope that he would support the bill if the amendment were carried. The argument against Church-rates was an argument on principle, and not as to time, and he did not see how those in favour of Church-rates would be propitiated by the amendment. That being the case, he thought it was the duty of Sir J. Trelawny and those in favour of the measure to pass the bill as it was proposed to the house, and when the time came for a settlement of the period when it should come into operation they would not squabble about it.

After a few remarks from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Mr. WIGRAM the amendment was negatived without a division.

Lord ROBERT CECIL proposed an amendment, to the effect that the measure should be confined to cities and Parliamentary and municipal boroughs.

Sir J. TRELAWNY said the effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be that large districts like Chelsea would still have to submit to the grievance, and, therefore, he objected to it.

Sir G. LEWIS said that he hoped that the bill would be treated as being intended to meet the grievance attached to the Church. It was difficult to discover what that grievance was. It appeared, however, mainly to consist in the payment of these rates by persons dissenting from the Church of England, and it was chiefly in large towns that discord and difference of opinion existed on this question, and where Church-rates were chiefly refused by the majority of parishes. Two systems, therefore, existed; in the towns Church-rates were practically repealed, but in the rural parishes the rate was made without opposition, or where objection was taken it was overruled by the majority. The former system was adopted by ten per cent. of the Church, and the latter by ninety per cent. He thought it would be a reasonable settlement of the question if you were to abolish by law Church-rates where they were practically done away, and to retain them in parishes where they were adopted, allowing persons in those parishes who objected to the imposition to escape payment by a declaration of their objections. He did not share the fears of some gentlemen, that if Church-rates were abolished churches would fall into decay, for he believed that voluntary means would be found for their repair. He was favourable to the principle of the amendment, but he thought it did not carry into effect the principle it was intended to establish, and he should prefer some such arrangement as he had alluded to, and which was the plan of his right hon. friend the member for Morpeth.

Mr. E. BALL said that he thought the time was come when some course should be adopted by which a harmonious settlement of this question should be attained. He would never do anything injurious to the Church; and when he recollects that the Church represented five or six millions of people—that the Dissenters were about equal in point of number, and that this was the only subject on which they were divided, he thought it a matter of piety and charity to come to a settlement of the question. (Cheers.)

Mr. FULLER opposed the amendment. Sir G. GREY approved of it, but suggested its withdrawal for correction. Mr. HENLEY asked Mr. Bright, and the supporters of the bill if they would agree to accept it with this amendment. Mr. BRIGHT said there seemed to be a great difference of opinion among those who stopped at the half-way house. It was just one of those straws which men clung to when they were going down, and after all was not worth discussing. Such a proposition as that of the noble lord the member for Stamford could not for a moment be acceded to by that (the opposition) side of the house. The scheme would not work, for a rated parish adjoining one exempted would become the focus of increased agitation. The proposition did not meet the views of any gentleman who was opposed to Church-rates, and would mitigate opposition to that impost. Mr. GLADSTONE approved of the principle of the amendment, but objected to the form in which it was presented to the house. He appealed to Sir George Grey to introduce a measure on the subject. Sir J. TRELAWNY said he could not agree to the amendment. The amendment was withdrawn.

On the motion being put that the clause should stand part of the bill, it was proposed by Mr. LYCOV that the chairman should report progress, and a discussion ensued. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was but fair that they should come to a decision on the clause. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER also urged that it was desirable to take the opinion of the committee on the clause.

The committee divided on the proposition that the Chairman do report progress.

For reporting progress 104
Against 346

Majority against reporting progress —242

When the result of the division was announced, it was near six o'clock, and, according to the rules of the house, the committee could not proceed further, and the house resumed.

On Friday evening Sir JOHN TRELAWNY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government would give a day for the purpose of taking a division on the merits of the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI replied that he agreed with the hon. member in thinking it a subject which had claims on the attention of the house, and if he thought that by giving a day for going into committee on the bill he should aid in the settlement of the question he would gladly do so. But he could not bring himself to believe that going into committee on that bill would lead to so desirable a result. He quite believed that a majority of the house was in favour of a settlement of this question, and

he would have preferred, instead of giving a day to go into committee on the bill itself, to have asked leave that her Majesty's Government might bring in a bill on the subject.

Mr. BRIGHT rose and said

Now, I want the Government to learn a lesson with respect to the question we were discussing on Wednesday last. (A laugh.) It is not to be disputed that if we had divided on Wednesday upon the main question, notwithstanding that the noble lords the members for Tiverton and for the city of London with all their forces had supported the Government, they would have been defeated by a majority of upwards of seventy. (Hear, hear.) The Government says they are in favour of a settlement of the Church-rate question; so has been every Government during the time I have sat in this house, but all of them have proposed settlements of a nature which it was impossible for the opponents of Church-rates to accept. The right hon. gentleman gives us no expectation of doing better—for we are not children, to be deluded by his shadowy Church-rate Bill, to be introduced, no doubt, at the same time as the Government Reform Bill—(a laugh)—but he invites us to consider the proposition of an hon. member who seeks to establish a firm and permanent Church-rate upon a new basis. (Hear, hear.) I merely rise to tell the right hon. gentleman he is making another pitfall for himself. He has a right to oppose the abolition of Church-rates. I don't complain of that. But this is a measure which is of great importance to the public, as any one may know who sees the number of members who come down upon inconvenient days to support it, and it is a measure that the house has made up its mind to pass. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") Why, the whole reliance of the opponents of the bill, as stated by the head of the Government, is not upon this house, but upon another place. (Hear, hear.) If the Government had such a majority upon any bill of their own they would pass it in a week, but because the forms of the house put us off from Wednesday to Wednesday, we may not have another opportunity of discussing the bill for some weeks. If, however, the right hon. gentleman thinks that by pushing us off in this manner he will weaken our strength or change our determination, he is mistaken. (Hear, hear.) We don't want to see a change of Government; but we are determined to have this Church-rate Bill passed. (Cheers.) A very large majority of the house is in favour of the measure, and at this time, when there is not much business before the house, I don't see why we should not have an opportunity of proceeding with the bill, and then, having passed it, to commit it to its fate "elsewhere." There are persons who believe it will be thrown out in "another place." I don't care about that; a great question like this may be stopped for awhile. We have heard that some people have been mad enough to fancy they could dam back the ocean; but the ocean still rolls on; and this question will still roll on, and gather strength as it advances from day to day, for it is not in the power of any Government to prevent its passing into a law. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may with a very good grace give us a day in order that we may advance it through committee. I have no hostility to the Government of which the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) is a member; but I have a much greater friendship for the bill for the abolition of Church-rates than I have for any Government. (A laugh.) We did not show any consideration for the Whig Government when this question was before the house in their time; the question was then carried; and it is not likely now that we shall let it remain in abeyance. I hope, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will "reconsider" this subject; I find "reconsideration" one of the best things in the world—(a laugh)—and if he will only think again on this question, I am persuaded he will see the fairness and justice of affording us all proper opportunities of proceeding with the bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. PULLER gave notice that on Tuesday he would move that the house do, on Wednesday, the 28th of April, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering the expediency of providing for the repairs of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, by substituting for Church-rates a charge upon all hereditaments.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

In the House of Lords the Bishop of Exeter moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine worship in the metropolis, and in other populous districts in England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. The motion consisted of two branches, the first relating to the metropolis, and the second to the populous districts in England and Wales especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. The number of persons in the metropolis approached nearly to three millions, and many of them had not the ordinary means of being instructed in that religion that would tend to their moral good in this world and their happiness in the next. He quoted statistics to show the inadequacy of the number of sittings in places of worship when compared with the extent of the population, and in further support of his motion, explained that one clergyman to 9,000 persons was the proportion in the twenty-five parishes of London, while the number of persons who attended to the duty of worshipping their God might be stated to be 58 in every 100. He called attention specially to the fact that St. James's, Westminster, was one of the districts that was most painfully destitute. The lowest amount of free sittings in the metropolis was in St. James's, Westminster, there being only one sitting for every sixteen of the inhabitants of that district. He referred also to the inadequate provision made for the accommodation of the poor in St. George's, Hanover-square, and referred to the practice of taking rents in that parish for pews. He declared it was contrary to the common law of England to put any rent upon pews in churches, but begged to remark that the minister of St. George's did not receive a single sixpence of the pew-rents. He next adverted to the condition of the places to which the second branch of his motion had reference, and contended that another

argument was thereby supplied for granting the committee of inquiry for which he asked—the fact being that in those districts there were thousands who had never seen the inside of a church or chapel, and thousands who have never been baptized. He considered that commercial prosperity was fully consistent with spiritual action, but he considered also that commercial prosperity would not survive the Christian principle.

The Earl of DERBY agreed in many of the observations of the right rev. prelate, and admitted that, in the metropolis and in the districts referred to, there existed a great amount of spiritual destitution. Private beneficence had lessened the evil, and the Legislature had not neglected to afford its assistance.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH approved of the motion, and thought the right rev. prelate was entitled to the thanks of the country for bringing the subject before the house. Viscount DUNNANON also expressed his approval of the motion. Earl GRANVILLE remarked that the committee would tend to disappointment, should its appointment have the effect of discouraging private benevolence. The Bishop of London hoped the committee would result in some practical project. He had collected a large amount of information respecting the city parishes, which had an important bearing on the question before them. In the neighbourhood of the overgrown parishes referred to there were various parishes smaller than were to be found in the smallest country district. In four of those parishes the population was under 200, and there were only ten families residing in one parish. There was one parish, at least, if not others, in which a congregation of about 100 was the most that could be assembled, in which the endowment of the clergyman was 1,200*l.* These were matters bearing upon the question, and he trusted the committee would enter upon the whole question of the city parishes.

Lord RAVENSWORTH begged to bring before their lordships, as a supplement to the address of the right rev. prelate, the endowment of the vicarage of Newcastle-on-Tyne. There were fourteen clergymen to attend to the population, the net income of the vicar being 207*l.* 5*s.*, and of the other clergymen respectively, about 147*l.* He thought it was time that those miserable stipends should be increased.

The Earl of CHICHESTER offered some explanations respecting the expenditure in the diocese of Durham.

The motion was agreed to.

THE OATHS BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord LYNDHURST moved the second reading of this bill. He explained that the objection formerly made to a similar measure by the Earl of Derby, that the question of the oath of abjuration and that of the removal of the disabilities of the Jews were mixed up together, was obviated in the present measure, the two questions were separated, and stood by themselves. On each of them the house could come to a distinct vote. The portions of the oath of abjuration referring to the supposed descendants of the Pretender were cancelled, and the remainder of it, referring to the succession, supremacy, and allegiance, formed one oath, to which the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were annexed. The question of the disability of the Jew was raised on the fifth clause, by which it was provided that on the oath being administered to a Jew the words "on the true faith of a Christian" might be struck out. In committee on the bill it would be competent for any noble lord to move the omission of the fifth clause, and thus the whole question of the Jewish disabilities would be distinctly raised. He thought any discussion till the next stage of the bill would be unnecessary.

The Earl of DERBY saw no objection to modifying the existing form of the oaths, and omitting those portions of them which had become obsolete. He should not, therefore, object to the second reading of the bill. But, as to the clause removing the disabilities of the Jews, he had heard nothing to change the opinion he had formerly expressed; and he must say, with some regret, but without hesitation, that he could not take a different course as to the present measure. If the omission of the fifth clause were moved in committee, he should support the motion.

Earl GREY reminded the house that the House of Commons had several times during the last quarter of a century declared itself against continuing the exclusion of Jews from Parliament. It had never once receded from that principle, and the majorities in favour of the admission of the Jews had gradually and steadily increased in number. The opinion of the nation on the subject was conclusively made up, and to that opinion it would not be dignified in the House of Lords to oppose an obstinate resistance. It could not permanently close the doors of Parliament against the Jews, and it should not take up a position it could not maintain. If the clause were rejected, the results would be a series of conferences, adverse votes, and an open rupture between the two houses, and finally the House of Commons would carry out its decision without their lordships' assent. That might produce a conflict between the Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Law, which must be most injurious, however the question might be decided. It was important their lordships should consider these points some little time before they came to a decision. He recommended the Earl of Derby to follow with regard to this question the example of the Duke of Wellington on the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

The Earl of WICKLOW protested against the asser-

tion that the projected alteration of the oaths would meet with universal acceptance.

The bill was then read a second time.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Mr. WISE moved the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this house that the diplomatic salaries and pensions now charged upon the Consolidated Fund should be brought under the more immediate view and control of Parliament, and be paid out of a vote annually provided by the House of Commons for the purpose.

He supported it, first by vindicating his motives; next by showing that the tendency in the Foreign-office of late has been more to secret and confidential ways, whereas publicity in public affairs is the best guarantee of tranquillity and order; then he made a detailed financial statement of the sums paid for diplomatic services—last year it was 211,332.; went over the expenses and described the duties of many missions, censuring the keeping of Ministers at small German courts, in Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, where Chargés d'Affaires could transact the business. Finally he complained of the selection of persons of aristocratic connexions for these posts, condemned the practice of appointing unpaid attachés, and argued that if the expenditure on all these matters were annually submitted to a vote of the house, it would lead to a revision, reform, and reorganisation. Mr. KINNAIRD seconded the motion. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD opposed it, and defended the existing system.—What Mr. Wise called the extravagant expenditure was that part which came exclusively under annual Parliamentary control. He objected also that an annual canvassing of their merits would lower the position and impair the efficiency of our envoys. Mr. WHITE, amid impatient cries of "Divide!" supported the motion. Mr. HORSMAN said that it would be difficult to resist the motion by sound argument. It proposed that the same principle of annual revision should be extended to the foreign expenditure of the country as was applied to the home expenditure. It would be no more a degradation to the diplomatic servants of the Crown to have their salaries voted annually than it is for the Ministers of the Crown. Lord PALMERSTON defended the existing system at some length. Mr. KINNAIRD tried to speak, but the house was impatient. Lord JOHN RUSSELL briefly stated that he must vote against the motion, but he believed that the system of having unpaid attachés was bad; that there should be a revision of the diplomatic service; and that if diplomatic papers were more frequently submitted to the House of Commons, that, instead of being injurious would be useful to the public service, because very often false rumours are current which might be removed by the production of those papers. The motion was negatived on a division by 142 to 114.

THE CASE OF DR. BERNARD.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to inquiries by Mr. Roebuck and Sir R. Bethell, entered into a history and an explanation of the proceedings against Dr. Bernard, and stated that, after his acquittal upon the capital charge, and after considering the whole of the evidence in the power of the Crown, it appeared to him that to proceed with the prosecution and put Dr. Bernard again upon trial for conspiracy would be a violation of a well-known maxim of law, and, therefore, the charge would be no further proceeded with. Sir R. BETHELL pressed for a more explicit answer to his question, as to whether the later proceedings had been taken under the direction of her Majesty's present law officers; but the Attorney-General declined to give any other answer than that for all that had been done, either before the police magistrate, at the Old Bailey, or elsewhere, since the present Government came into office and he became Attorney-General, he stood there personally responsible, and was ready at all times to vindicate himself. Subsequently, in answer to a question put by Mr. Sergeant Kinglake upon the same subject, Mr. WALPOLE said, in the proceedings against Dr. Bernard no step had been taken without the assistance and advice of the Attorney-General, and that before the present Government came into office the late Government had, most properly, issued a notice of a reward for the apprehension of Mr. Allsop, not for a misdemeanour, but for felony. Two questions, he observed, would arise under the act of Parliament—first, whether Dr. Bernard was a subject of her Majesty within the act; secondly, whether any person, subject or not, could be tried for murder committed abroad, either as principal or accessory; and the only difference between Dr. Bernard's case and that of Mr. Allsop was that there was no doubt that the latter was a British subject.

DESTITUTION IN DONEGAL.

A conversation took place upon Mr. Bagwell's motion for a select committee to inquire into the destitution in Donegal. The hon. member read statements showing the miserable condition of the people. Sir E. Hayes, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. P. O'Brien spoke. Lord NAAS, on the part of the Government, exposed some exaggerations, but had no objection to the committee. Mr. ROEBUCK asked what was intended by the inquiry. Supposing the case alleged to be made out, what could general legislation do? Nothing. It was a mischief which belonged, not to Ireland, but to human nature. After some further debate the house divided, when the motion was carried by 147 to 111.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. L. KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the property qualifications of members of Parliament. He reminded the house that this measure had been rejected last session, upon the second reading, on a suggestion from Lord Palmerston, that he had undertaken to bring in a general reform bill. As there was no prospect of such a measure

this session, he thought it a fit season to introduce the bill. Leave was given.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the better government and discipline of the universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of study therein; and for the union of the two universities and colleges of Aberdeen. Leave was given to introduce the bill.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Lord GODERICH moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the general registration of partnerships, the object of which was, he said, to require that all persons engaged in trade, in partnership, or under the style of a company, not within the provisions of the Joint-stock Companies Act, or carrying on trade under any other name than their own, should give the public exact information who and what they were. He specified the machinery by which he proposed to carry out the object of the bill, which was not of a vexatious character. All he intended by the measure was to secure publicity.

Mr. HENLEY, on the part of the Government, offered no opposition to the introduction of the bill, the subject of which was, he added, entirely new. Leave was given.

THE INDIA BILL.

Viscount GODERICH inquired whether her Majesty's Ministers still intended not to withdraw their India Government Bill (No. 2.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he saw no reason to alter the arrangement already made to suspend the measure until a discussion had taken place on the resolutions which he intended to bring forward on Monday next. Viscount GODERICH gave notice that he should then move an amendment to the resolutions, and take the sense of the house on the question. Lord J. RUSSELL, reverting to the India Bill, insisted that the Government should adopt one of two courses, either to proceed with their bill, or, if they adopted the procedure by resolution, to withdraw the measure already before the house. Sir E. PERRY inquired whether instructions had been sent to India that terms of amnesty, including protection to life and property, and full toleration in matters of religion, should be held out to the inhabitants of Oude, excepting in gross cases of heinous crimes; and, if no such instructions had been sent, whether, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, it was not expedient to do so? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a general reply, adverted to the several points on which queries had been addressed especially to himself. With regard to the India Bill, he stated that the measure would be suspended until after the discussion upon the resolutions, and if these resolutions were affirmed, he intended to bring in a new bill on the subject. To the question asked by Sir E. Perry, he answered that instructions had been sent out to Lord Canning to offer terms of amnesty and act in all cases with the utmost possible mercy and toleration towards the revolted natives of India. Lord PALMERSTON thought the course announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the only one that could be consistently adopted.

STAMPED CHEQUES.

The house having gone into committee of ways and means, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution was passed establishing a stamp duty of one penny on all bankers' drafts and cheques.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into committee, Mr. DRUMMOND commented upon the tendency, which he believed to be the general curse of Europe, to enlarge the dimensions of standing armies. England, he observed, amidst all her professions of peace and commerce, was not less bellicose than other countries. While our Government persisted in provoking and insulting their neighbours, it was most essential, he thought, to keep our own shores in a constant state of defence. Col. SMYTH drew attention to the recent decision of the Government relative to the disbandment of sixteen regiments of militia. Sir DE L. EVANS expressed his high appreciation of the militia force, regretting that, for fiscal reasons, the Government had resolved to diminish it to so great an extent. Lord PALMERSTON confessed that the militia had behaved well, were highly useful in periods of emergency, and had supplied a large number of recruits for the line. There were, however, many objections to the maintenance of this force when the crisis had passed away. General PEEL explained that within the last few weeks the number of soldiers in the regular army had increased so largely that it became necessary either partially to disband the militia or to augment the estimates. The house then went into committee of supply, and proceeded to discuss some further votes belonging to the series of naval estimates. The Exchequer Bills (20,911,500.) Bill was passed through committee.

INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Birmingham, praying for a better system of government in her Majesty's East Indian possessions. The petition to which he begged to call their lordships' attention prayed that the Home Government of India should consist of a Secretary of State with a sufficient number of under-secretaries. He expressed his disapproval of the mode by which the Government proposed to appoint a Council for the management of the affairs of India, and asked why they should elect a Council at all? Why not appoint a Secretary of State with a number of under-secretaries, in proportion to the work to be performed? The object of the Government seemed to be to make a loophole that would release the Secretary of State from all responsibility. It was stated

that the councillors should be effective and independent, but how could they be effective and independent? If they were independent the chief should be dependent, and in proportion as he was dependent he would be released from being accountable to Parliament or to the country for his acts.

THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to move that on Friday next the house should resolve itself into a committee to consider the act of the Queen which provides for the government of India with the view that on that day he might have the opportunity of proposing the resolutions of which he had given notice. After narrating the circumstances attending the introduction of the two bills and the resolutions the right hon. gentleman went on to observe that there were two schools who had laid down rules upon which the government of India ought to be framed. The first was the one which boasted of simplicity of arrangement. They declared that there was no difficulty in constructing a government for India; that the simpler the form the better it would be, and that all they had to do was to establish an officer of State, with undivided authority, and with sole responsibility, sitting in Parliament, and assisted in the administration by clerks and under-secretaries. The principle upon which this school acted was simple—that India ought to be governed as any other dependency of her Majesty. But with great respect to the school, he denied that India ought to be so governed. He denied that there was any similarity between India and other dependencies of the country. India was an empire of many kingdoms and many nations, inhabited by populations influenced by different religions, different laws, and different customs. He thought it followed from this, that he who governed India must be a man possessed of vast and various information on the subject with which he had to deal, and he could not believe that an English statesman, appointed to the Council of India, or the office of Secretary of State, however gifted—suddenly and unexpectedly, perhaps, appointed to the office—could possess the requisite information and the requisite knowledge for such a post. (Hear, hear.) He must, then, consult somebody, and who was he to consult? He must consult permanent officers of his department. They all, he was sure, entertained great respect for the civil servants of the Crown; no one could have been placed in connexion with them without entertaining for them feelings of respect and admiration, but it was impossible to deny that if they had ability the absence of the feeling of responsibility which characterised those who were trained in that house rendered them unfit to counsel a Minister. He did not believe that the civil service system could be employed in effecting this great revolution. The doctrine of this school was that India must be governed in England, which meant, that England was to be ignorant of India, and this would place the Governor-General in a position of power which the constitution of this country had not hitherto contemplated, and which might produce effects on the fortunes of the empire, the magnitude of which it was impossible to predict. A Governor-General of India, under these circumstances, would not be checked by any sufficient knowledge or by any authority coupled with knowledge in this country, and would occupy a position which no despot in any time had equalled. (Hear, hear.) There was another plan, which had been brought forward in the form of a bill which had been stigmatised as a complicated plan. He could not say that the plan of the noble lord deserved that epithet. The plan of the noble lord was really the plan of the simple school, in a mitigated form, for the Minister of the noble lord would have the patronage which the simple school bestowed. What was required in a Council was that every great department, military, financial, and judicial, should be represented, and that the influence of combined mind should be brought to the assistance of the Minister. The right hon. gentleman went on to say that he could not but believe, from what he had observed, that the majority of this house were in favour of a Council to assist the new Minister for India. But if they were in favour of a Council, surely they must be in favour of a real Council. (Hear, hear.) To fulfil this condition, he proceeded to maintain that the proposed Council should be sufficiently numerous to perform the varied and laborious duties that must devolve upon them; that they should possess special local knowledge relating to every district and every department of Indian administration; and that some of their number should be elected by a large constituency connected with, and interested in the well-being of, our Indian Empire. Enlarging on this point, the Chancellor of the Exchequer described and vindicated the principles on which the present Ministry had framed their bill for Indian administration, and commented upon the inconsistency which he said was exhibited by the Liberal members of Parliament in opposing a scheme which would have assigned a large share in the appointment of the future rulers of India to an electorate composed of 10^l. householders. It was, he believed, merely under the influence of a misguided prejudice that the Ministerial proposition had been renounced. Nevertheless, if the resolutions he had laid before the house were adopted, he did not despair of being able to construct a good measure for the future government of India. The question ought to be elevated above the sphere of party politics. Unless Parliament could contrive a system under which Hindostan would be assigned to the government of administrators better qualified with wisdom, knowledge, and patriotism than the East India Company, all legislation was useless, and the event would simply be to

imperil the very existence of our Eastern Empire. (Loud cheers.)

The Speaker having put the question, Viscount PALMERSTON, after a burst of lively sarcasm, proceeded to comment upon the practical issues raised with reference to the resolutions now laid on the table, and inquired whether the complicated system of electorates introduced in Bill No. 2 were to be revived. The analogy between the constituencies who returned members for Parliament and the proposed electors of certain members of the Indian Council, presented no real parallel. The Council were to exercise no legislative functions, their duties being simply executive. This direction, on which the noble lord enlarged in detail, comprised, as he contended, the fundamental principles whereon the future system of Indian administration ought to be based. On the mere question of numbers, he would not assert that a Council of eight was large enough, but he was convinced that an assembly of eighteen was too large, and maintained that the appropriate character of that Council was not that of responsible administrators of Indian affairs, but as a consultative body to aid and advise the Minister of the Crown. This was, in his opinion, the system upon which the direction of the India government should be organised. Everything connected with the question had run in duplicate. They had had two administrations, two bills, two methods of procedure. Was the example to be carried a little further, and were they to have two sessions expended in discussions on this subject?

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that the two speeches just delivered bore little relation to the question actually before the house. One was directed chiefly to a vindication of Bill No. 2, the other presented a defence of Bill No. 1. His own opinion was unchanged, that while the flames of war were unextinguished, the time had not arrived for legislating upon the government of India. A vote of the house remaining on record had decided that immediate legislation was expedient. He did not dispute that conclusion, but proceeded to analyse and comment upon the propositions already presented in various quarters, none of which, as he contended, supplied a satisfactory solution of the administrative problem. It was always a difficult task to provide means by which one nation could govern another. The Court of Directors had in a degree fulfilled this duty by governing India in a spirit protective of the native people of India. He deprecated any change which would consign a practically despotic power to the Home Executive and the commanders of the Indian army. Even already the control of Parliament was ignored, as in the case of the Persian war, respecting which no information was vouchsafed to the House of Commons until they were required to find money for its expenses. What essential difference would be found between a war in Persia and one in Russia? He wished to see some limitations of the power of the advisers of the Crown with regard to the declaration of war and the administration of finance in India. On this point he thought both the bills hitherto presented equally defective. He protested against any attempt at legislation which would not by possibility lead to any satisfactory result.

Colonel SYKES and Sir H. VERNEY followed, when the house thinned, and the discussion was presumed to have terminated, when Mr. GREGORY rose and moved an amendment, that it was not expedient to pass any resolutions for the future government of India. On this,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, that in his opinion there was no obstacle to prevent them from proceeding with the question, and he hoped they would be able to come to a conclusion upon it. They might be engaged seven or eight, or nine days, in the consideration of the question in committee, but the points for consideration were not so numerous as some people thought. (Hear, hear.) He called attention to what these points were, observing that it would be a great mistake to give an independent authority to the Council, thereby dividing the responsibility. In his opinion the Secretary of State should be supreme in the Council, and answerable to Parliament for his conduct. If he could be satisfied that a body of electors could be found who would be fully qualified to elect a portion of the Council, he should be ready to confide that trust in them, but he was not able to satisfy himself that such a body could be found, and he therefore would give the appointment to the Crown, making the Ministers of the Crown responsible for the appointments. (Hear, hear.) The house, before agreeing to postpone the question, should deliberately consider the effect that may be produced in India by this sudden change in their conduct. (Hear, hear.) The majority on both sides of the house had come to the conclusion that a change should be made in the government of India. He believed that such a change would be most beneficial, but he did not consider that the change to be made was so vast as some members imagined.

A long and desultory debate followed, in which Mr. Mangles, Mr. Walpole, Sir F. Baring, and Lord Goderich took part.

Mr. HORSMAN thought that the house had made a great mistake in determining to legislate for India before the requirements of India had been ascertained, and was of opinion that the best course to pursue would be to appoint a committee to devise a resolution on which the future government of India might be carried on.

Several members, amongst whom were Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Crossley, followed, when Mr. Gregory withdrew his amendment, and the motion was put and agreed to.

The house afterwards went into committee of ways and means.

Leave was given for the Corporation of Lon-

don to be heard by council before the select committee.

On the motion of Mr. KENDALL, a select committee was appointed to take into consideration Mr. Gurney's report on the state of the River Thames, and such other suggestions as they might deem it expedient to entertain for its purification, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. LYDON gave notice that, on Tuesday, he should ask leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the law respecting Church-rates.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 21.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Question proposed, "That clause 1 stand part of the bill;"—whereupon motion made, and question put, "That the chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again." The committee divided—Ayes, 104; Noes, 246.

AYES, 104.

Adderley, C. B. Forde, Colonel Mills, Arthur
Alexander, J. Forester, Colonel Morgan, O.
Annesley, Hon. H. Gard, R. S. Mowbray, J. R.
Baillie, H. Goddard, A. Naas, Lord
Bathurst, A. A. Gurney, J. H. Neeld, John
Bernard, T. Hall, General Newdegate, C.
Bentinck, G. Heathcote, Sir W. Nisbet, R. P.
Boldero, Colonel Henley, J. Osulston, Lord
Bovill, W. Hill, Hon. R. Packe, C. W.
Bramston, T. W. Hodges, W. N. Palmer, Robert
Bridges, Sir B. W. Holford, R. S. Pevensy, Viscount
Bruce, Major Hopwood, John Repton, G.
Burghley, Lord Hornby, W. Robertson, P. F.
Cairns, H. M. Horsfall, T. Rolt, J.
Carden, Sir R. W. Hotham, Lord Scott, Major
Cartwright, H. Hunt, G. W. Shirley, E.
Cecil, Lord R. Ingestre, Viscount Smyth, Colonel
Child, Smith Jolliffe, H. H. Spooner, Richard
Close, M. C. King, J. K. Stanhope, J. B.
Cobbold, J. C. Kratcbull, W. F. Stewart, A.
Codrington, Sir C. W. Knight, F. W. Tollemache, J.
Cole, Hon. H. A. Knightley, R. Trefusis, Hn. C. H. R.
Cooper, E. J. Langton, W. G. Trollope, Sir J.
Cubitt, Mr. Ald. Lefroy, Anthony Verner, Sir William
Dalkeith, Earl Long, W. Waddington, H. S.
Dobbs, W. C. Lopes, Sir M. Walcott, Admiral
Du Cane, Charles Lovaine, Lord Lyall, George
Duncombe, Hon. W. E. Macartney, George Whiteside, James
Dundas, G. Macaulay, Kenneth Wyndham, General
Du Pre, C. G. M'Clintock, John Wynn, Colonel
East, Sir J. B. Malins, Richard Wynne, W.
Egerton, Sir P. Manners, Lord John TELLERS.
Elmley, Viscount March, Earl of Wigram, L. T.
Farnham, E. B. Miller, T. J. Lydon, Hon. P.
Fellowes, Edward Miller, S. B.

NOES, 246.

Adair, H. E. Damer, L. D. Horsman, E.
Adeane, H. Dashwood, Sir G. Hudson, G.
Agnew, Sir A. Davie, Sir H. R. F. Ingham, R.
Akroyd, E. Deny, R. Jackson, W.
Alcock, Thomas Deedes, William Jermyn, Hon. Earl
Anderson, Sir J. Dent, John Johnstone, H. B.
Antrobus, Edmund De Vere, S. F. Johnstone, Hope
Ashley, Lord Dillwyn, L. L. Johnstone, Sir J.
Atherton, W. Dianelli, B. Jolliffe, Sir W.
Ayrton, A. Divett, E. Kendall, N.
Bagshaw, Robert Dod, J. Kerrison, Sir E.
Bagwell, John Dodson, J. Kershaw, J.
Bailey, Sir J. Duff, M. King, L.
Bailey, C. Dunbar, Sir W. Kinglake, A.
Baines, Lt. Hon. M. Duncombe, Thomas Kingcote, Capt. R.
Balling, E. Dundas, F. Kinnaird, A.
Baring, H. Dunkellin, Lord Kirk, W.
Baring, Sir F. Dunklin, A. Knatchbull-Hugess, J.
Baring, T. Dunlop, A. Knox, Col. B. W.
Baring, T. G. Dutton, Hon. R. H. Langston, J. H.
Barnard, Thomas Ebrington, Viscount Langston, H. G.
Bass, M. Edwards, Henry Laslett, W.
Baxter, W. Egerton, Edw. C. Leigh, G. C.
Beach, W. Ellice, E. Lennox, Lord H. G.
Beale, Samuel Elton, Sir A. H. Leslie, C. P.
Beaumont, W. Estcourt, T. Levinge, Sir R.
Becroft, G. Evans, Sir De Lacy Liddell, H. G.
Bennet, Captain P. Evans, T. W. Lindsey, W.
Berkeley, Hon. H. F. Ewart, W. Locke, John
Bethell, Sir Richard Ewart, J. Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.
Biddulph, Col. R. M. Ewing, Crum Luce, Thomas
Biggs, John Farquhar, Sir M. Macarthy, Alex.
Black, Adam Fenwick, H. M'Cann, J.
Blackburn, Peter Ferguson, Colonel MacEvoy, F.
Blake, J. Ferguson, Sir Robert Mackie, Col.
Bland, L. H. Fitzwilliam, C. Mackinnon, W. A.
Bonham-Carter, J. Foley, J. H. Maguire, J. F.
Bowyer, G. Foley, H. W. Mangies, R. D.
Brady, J. Forjambe, Francis Majoribanks, D.
Bramley-Moore, J. Forster, Charles Marsh, M. H.
Brand, Hon. H. Foster, W. O. Martin, C. W.
Bright, John Fortescue, Hon. F. Martin, J.
Briscoe, J. Fox, W. J. Massey, W. N.
Brocklehurst, John Freestun, Colonel Maxwell, J.
Brown, W. French, Colonel Melgund, Lord
Browne, Lord J. G. Gallwey, Sir W.
Bruce, Lord E. Garnett, William Mellor, John
Bruce, H. A. Gaskell, J. Mills, Thomas
Buchanan, Walter Gifford, Earl of Moncreiff, J.
Buckley, General Gilpin, Charles Montgomery, Sir G.
Buller, J. W. Gladstone, W. Moody, C.
Bury, Viscount Glyn, G. C. Morris, David
Butler, C. S. Glyn, G. G. Napier, Sir Charles
Buxton, C. Goderich, Viscount Newark, Viscount
Byng, G. H. C. Greenwood, John Nicol, D.
Caird, James Greer, Samuel Noel, G.
Campbell, R. Grenfell, Charles W. Norris, J. T.
Cardwell, E. Gregan, Samuel North, Colonel
Carnes, Sir J. R. Gray, W. R. North, F.
Cavendish, W. Griffith, C. O'Brien, P.
Cayley, E. S. Grogan, Edward O'Connell, D.
Charlesworth, J. C. D. Grosvenor, Earl O'Donoghue, The
Chestetham, John Gurney, Samuel Ogilvy, Sir J.
Cholmley, Sir M. Hadfield, George Paget, C.
Churchill, Lord A. Hall, Sir Benjamin Paget, Lord C.
Clark, J. Hamilton, Lord C. Pakington, Sir J.
Clay, James Hamilton, Captain Palk, I.
Clifford, C. C. Hanbury, Robert Palmerston, Visct.
Clifford, Lieut.-Col. Hankey, T. Paxton, Col.
Clive, George Hammer, Sir John Paull, Henry
Cobett, J. M. Hardcastle, Joseph Paxton, Sir J.
Codrington, General Hardy, G. Pease, Henry
Colebrooke, Sir E. Harris, J. D. Pechell, Sir G.
Collier, R. P. Hartington, Marquis Pennant, Col.
Coningham, W. Hassard, Michael Percy, J.
Conyngham, Lord F. Hatchell, John Perry, Sir E.
Cowper, W. F. Hayes, Sir E. Philips, R.
Corbally, M. E. Headlam, T. Pilkington, J.
Cox, W. Heathcote, G. Pinney, Colonel
Crauford, E. H. J. Henchy, D. Portman, W.
Crawford, R. W. Heneage, G. F. Potter, Sir J.
Crook, J. Herbert, Rt. Hon. S. Powell, Francis
Cross, R. A. Hodgeson, K. Price, W.
Crossley, F. Holland, Edward Pryse, E.

Pugh, D. Somerville, Sir W. Vivian, H. H.
Fuller, Christopher Somerville, Sir W. Walpole, S.
Ramsden, Sir J. Smollett, A. Weguelin, T. M.
Rawlinson, Sir H. Stanley, Lord Welby, W.
Raynham, Viscount Stanley, W. Western, S.
Rebow, J. Stapleton, John Westhead, J. P. B.
Ricardo, O. Steel, John Whitbread, Samuel
Richardson, J. Stirling, W. White, James
Ridley, George Stewart, Sir M. Wickham, H.
Roberts, T. Stuart, Lord James Wickham, H. W.
Rouell, W. Stewart, Colonel Willcox, B.
Rushout, Capt. G. Sullivan, Michael Williams, W.
Russell, H. Sykes, Colonel Willyams, E. W. B.
Russell, A. Talbot, C. Willoughby, Sir H.
Rust, James Taylor, S. Willoughby, J.
Salisbury, Enoch Tempest, Lord A. V. Wingfield, R.
Schneider, Henry Thompson, General Winnington, Sir T.
Scholefield, W. Thorneby, Thomas Wise, J.
Slater, George Thornhill, W. P. Wood, B.
Scott, F. Tite, William Tollemaire, Hn. F. J. Woods, Henry
Seymour, H. Tomlin, George Wyld, James
Seymour, Danby Traill, George Wyndham, H.
Shafto, R. Trueman, C. Wyvill, M.
Shelley, Sir J. Turner, J. A. Young, A. W.
Sheridan, H. B. Tynte, Colonel K. TELLERS.
Sibthorpe, Major Vane, Lord Harry Vansittart, W.
Smith, J. B. Smith, V. Verney, Sir H.
Smith, A. Villiers, C. Trelawny, Sir J.
Smith, A. Martin, P.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The elections have resulted in the return of one Government candidate, and of one Opposition.

The numbers were as follows:—

THIRD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.
General Perrot (Government candidate) ... 10,110
Liouville 7,329

FIFTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.
Eck (Government candidate) 8,973
Picard 8,580

SIXTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

Jules Favre 11,316
Perret (Government candidate) 10,166

The *Patrie*, on Wednesday last, published an article headed "Of the Acquittal of Bernard." It began by saying that the verdict of the English jury in the case of Bernard has produced in France an emotion too legitimate for anybody to think it necessary to justify it. This emotion, it adds, proves the morality of public opinion in France, and the devotion of the country to the Sovereign who restored to it order and glory. It then alludes to the cheers that greeted Bernard's acquittal, and observes, that if the English Government or the English people could be identified with the odious sentiments developed during the trial, they would deserve to be declared out of the pale of civilisation, but that nobody can entertain the idea of confounding an enlightened nation like England with the ignoble faction which has transformed the friend of an assassin into a hero. The article then declaims against the democracy of all nations, and concludes with a warm eulogium on the Emperor of the French, who, after the attack of the 14th of January, was more anxious to preserve the English alliance than to save his own life.

The *Times*' correspondent observed upon the above article, in the *Constitutionnel*, that M. René has been dismissed from the post of political director of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, both of which belong to the same proprietor; the writer was also assured that the cause of the dismissal is the article in question, and that the fall of M. René was broken by an indemnity of 50,000f., which it appears every political director of the paper has a right to in case of a removal so sudden as the present.

The whole of the latter statement now turns out to be untrue. M. René still retains his post.

The *Moniteur* says that the statements of the *Indépendance Belge*, that France is adding greatly to her maritime armaments, is false. No change has been made in the provisions of the Budget.

ITALY.

The debate on the Conspiracy Bill in the Turin Chamber of Deputies closed on Friday. The bill was adopted by 229 to 29. It must be remembered that this was a vote of confidence.

M. de Lamartine has published in *La Presse* a reply to some of General La Marmora's remarks in the Turin Chamber. Apropos of the story of his having seen Austrian sappers working on the fortress of Alessandria, he says that he has not been in Piedmont since 1822. As to his not suffering the Mediterranean to become an Italian lake, he treats the report as "stuff." His policy was explained in his "Manifesto."

SWITZERLAND.

A general election took place on the 18th in the canton of Neufchâtel, for the nomination of the Constituent Assembly, which is to proceed to the revision of the cantonal constitution. Out of 104 deputies, the Radicals have 56, the Independents 22, the Conservatives (old Royalists) 10, while 9 are uncertain. Seven of the elections are not yet terminated.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 16th state that the sensation caused by the attempted assassination of General Verdugo had not declined. The assassin is a police spy by profession, and in 1854 he was specially charged to watch the movements of the Vicalvarist generals. They discovered this and threatened to kill him, but General Verdugo, one of them, interfered and saved his life. He went to Paris, and subsequently to London, and there published violent pamphlets against the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) and the other Vicalvarist chiefs. On the day of the crime, meeting in the street General Verdugo, against whom, notwithstanding the service he had received at his hands, he appears to have entered

tained peculiar animosity, he said, "Do you know me?" The general answered, "I do know you, sir, as everybody else does, and I request you to quit my presence!" On that Rivera, drawing forth a long triangular poignard, plunged it deeply into the general's side, and took to flight, throwing away his weapon as he did so; but the spectators of the deed pursued and arrested him. As to the general, his wound was found to be of such gravity that the last sacraments were administered to him. On the 16th the general was not dead, but his condition remained extremely serious. The general only uttered a few words after being stabbed, and they expressed concern for his wife. All the notable personages of Madrid, and a vast crowd of people of all classes, were flocking to the house in which the general lay, to inquire after him.

The latest intelligence gives hope that he will recover. His wife, a lady of great intellectual ability, has published a pamphlet, in which she ascribes political motives for the attempt; but the publisher has been fined for issuing it.

UNITED STATES.

We have advices from America to the 14th inst. The Senate had received a message from the House of Representatives, announcing its adherence to its vote on the Kansas Bill, and that it had passed the Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Mr. Green's motion, asking a committee of conference from the house on the Kansas Bill, had been carried by a majority of six.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives had been afforded an opportunity of attending the funeral ceremonies of Colonel T. H. Benton, of Missouri, who died at an early hour on the morning of the 10th inst.

Another of those encounters which have been so prevalent of late among the statesmen of the United States had occurred on the 12th inst., after the adjournment of the House of Representatives. The combatants were Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, and Mr. Helper, formerly of the same State, and author of a book entitled "The Impending Crisis." From words they came to blows, and it required the intervention of their fellow-members and others before the fight could be stopped. The Sergeant-at-Arms took Mr. Helper temporarily into custody. A number of ladies who were present were much alarmed. Mr. Helper, upon whom were found a pistol and knife, which, however, he did not attempt to use, was bound over to keep the peace.

A committee of foreign refugees in New York was making arrangements for a demonstration in honour of Orsini and Pierri. The affair was to come off on the 22nd inst.

INDIA.

The latest dates are from Calcutta to the 23rd of March, Madras to the 29th, Ceylon to the 2nd of April, and Hong Kong to the 15th of March.

The *Bentinck*, with extra mail and passengers from Calcutta, arrived at Suez on the 14th.

There is intelligence from Lucknow to the 22nd of March. On the 20th Brigadier Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy.

Hutchison, of the Lancers, was dangerously wounded; and Cooper, of the Rifles, dead.

On the 21st the Nombrie's (Nana's) retreat was stormed. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees is offered for his head.

Outram's force had discovered and destroyed rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed. Cape, of the 13th Native Infantry, and Thackwell, were murdered by the enemy. Fanatics still fire on our troops.

The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Zemindars to submit had produced no effect.

Oude is pacified, the enemy flying towards Sundera. Jung Bahadoor goes to Allahabad. No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the Government. Some inhabitants were returning to the city.

The heat was increasing daily.

A telegram from Allahabad of the 24th states that Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jajjal Singh at Karee, and returned perfectly successful. He took twelve guns.

The Disarming Act was being enforced in the North-west Provinces.

The sentence of the King of Delhi had not yet been made public.

CHINA.

Canton continues tranquil.

An Imperial edict was received on the 6th of March. Yeh's conduct is condemned. He is degraded, and a successor appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the North, the former on the 3rd of March.

The *Inflexible*, with Commissioner Yeh, had arrived at Calcutta.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A decree for the liberation of 30,000 slaves in Dutch Surinam is said to have reached that island.

Some serious derangements have just been discovered in the public accounts of Jersey.

The Emperor of the French has completed his 50th year, having been born at the Tuilleries on the 20th April, 1808.

Mr. Simeon Rosenthal has been liberated from prison at Jerusalem, but it is said that his hotel has been ruined.

A census of the island of Tahiti has just been made. The population was found to be nearly 6,000

souls. The births had outnumbered the deaths during the past year. The depopulation in Polynesia was checked for the present.

A successful attempt has been made on some of the American railways to light the carriages with gas instead of with oil.

The Papal bulls have arrived from Rome, by virtue of which the patriarch of Lisbon is confirmed in the office to which he has been elected; the letter of his Holiness also notices that the patriarch will shortly be elevated to the dignity of cardinal.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin, dated April 22, states that "the reply of the Court of Naples to the last Sardinian note was officially communicated that day to Count Cavour. It is couched in moderate terms, but contains a flat refusal of the Sardinian demands."

DECREASED EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.—The returns from the Board of Trade for the three months ending March 31, 1858, show a decrease of export from the United Kingdom to our Australian possessions. We find the declared value of twenty-three items gives a collective amount of 1,470,635.; and as the total for the same period of last year was 1,665,084., there is a decrease of 194,449. on the enumerated articles. The falling off was chiefly in leather goods, beer and ale, and British spirits. The aggregate value of British exports to our Australian dependencies, for the first quarter of the present year, amounts to 2,305,986. Enumerated articles, 1,470,635.; and unenumerated, 835,350.—*Mining Journal.*

The census of Victoria, which has just been completed, gives as the result a population of 264,334 males, and 146,432 females, making a total of 410,766 souls. The total population of the gold mines is estimated at 166,550, of whom 136,060 are males, and 30,490 females. This is equal to 37 per cent. of the entire population of Victoria. The Chinese number, 24,273, all males; 23,623 are on the diggings, and 630 distributed over other parts of the country. The aborigines muster only 1,768. Of the population, 69 per cent. only are lodged, 140,892 dwelling in tents and houses of a temporary construction; and out of the 166,550 distributed over the goldfields 124,891 are dwelling in tents, three-fourths of which consist of a single apartment. The increase of the general population within the three years of 1855, 1856, and 1857 has been 178,968, or 73 per cent.

Postscript.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the house having gone into committee on the Oaths Bill, the Earl of Wicklow moved an amendment to the first clause, omitting the words declaring "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms." Lord Lyndhurst opposed, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR then moved the omission of the 5th clause, under which a Jew was allowed to take the oath by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." On constitutional grounds he insisted that a perilous precedent would be established if a single constituency, merely by persisting in an illegal act, were permitted to overrule the Legislature. On the religious question he argued at much length in favour of maintaining inviolate the Christian character of the House of Commons.

Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech of great power and ability, defended the clause. The question, he said, had occupied Parliament for very many years, successive measures had been carried in the lower house by constantly increasing majorities, while the majorities for the negative among their lordships rarely exceeded one-tenth of the whole number voting. The clause, he remarked, was framed in strict accordance with the principle recognised in all the law courts and public offices, that an oath should be taken according to the formula most binding on the conscience of the deponent. Lord Lyndhurst then adverted to the religious arguments, and vindicated the right of Jewish subjects to a full participation in all the privileges of citizenship.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH supported the amendment, as did the Duke of Rutland.

The clause was defended by Lord Stuart de Redcliffe, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Marquis of Londonderry; it was opposed by Lord Dungannon, and the Bishop of Cashel.

Their lordships divided

For the clause..... 80

Against..... 119

Majority against the clause..... 39

The bill as amended was then passed through committee.

In the House of Commons, after several minor matters had been disposed of,

Mr. L. KING sought leave to introduce a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales, and to improve the representation of the people in respect of such franchise. Observing that, in the hopelessness of obtaining any comprehensive measure of reform, the only course left was to enforce in detail improvements in the electoral system, the hon. member proceeded to describe his measure. The chief feature of the bill was to extend the franchise to 10% householders in counties; and its effect, as he contended, would be to remove

many of the anomalies and inequalities which now existed in the representative system of the country.

Mr. BYNG seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed by moving, as an amendment, the previous question. He thought that the motion would interpose serious difficulties in the construction of any comprehensive scheme of reform. He declared that the Government would seriously devote themselves to the preparation of a general Reform Bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported the motion. The bill was calculated to effect a moderate and beneficial reform; and as it was so difficult to pass a large measure, the house would, in his opinion, do wisely to accept it as an instalment. He felt more distrust than hope touching the reforming professions of the present Administration, and on that account also he wished not to let go the bill now offered, and which he regarded as a "bird in the hand."

Five or six members followed,—Mr. Labouchere supported the bill, and brief observations were made by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Locke, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bentick, and Mr. Collins.

The question was then put, but the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion was agreed to, without a division, amidst loud cheers.

CHURCH-RATES.

In an early part of the evening, Sir J. TRELAWNY asked if the right hon. gentleman could now give a day for the discussion of the question of Church-rates?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he really could not give a day for the discussion of Church-rates or any other subject with due regard to the state of public business. On Thursday next, however, he proposed to move that on the Thursday after the 13th of May orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion. It would then be open to hon. members to place their motion upon the orders of the day, and thus bring it forward. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PULLER moved a resolution, of which he had given notice, that the house should to-day resolve itself into a committee for the consideration of a bill providing for repairs of churches and church-yards by a tax on hereditaments. He calculated that a charge of a penny in the pound on the rental would suffice.

Mr. WIGRAM seconded the motion.

Mr. BUXTON moved an amendment to the effect that in some parishes power should be given to add to the tithe, and that in some parishes in towns power should be given to place a rental on pews.

General THOMPSON seconded this amendment.

Sir J. TRELAWNY opposed both resolution and amendment. The motion was also opposed by Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, and the Home Secretary, on the ground that it created a new tax on land. Mr. ROEBUCK declared that the Liberals would be satisfied with nothing short of total abolition.

Mr. WIGRAM having briefly spoken, Mr. BUXTON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. PULLER also wished to withdraw his resolution, but this course was not assented to, and the house divided—Ayes, 54; Noes, 317; majority against the resolution, 263.

The house shortly afterwards adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Hammonia* arrived off Cowes early yesterday morning, on her way from New York to Hamburg, with advices of the 15th.

On the 14th the House of Representatives at Washington acceded to the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference upon the rejected Kansas Bill. A memorial from the Mormon Legislature was presented, setting forth their grievances in the peculiar style of the Saints. The necessity of a railroad to the Pacific was strongly urged.

The great rise in the waters of the lower Mississippi creates the most serious apprehensions. The water is now higher than it has ever been before, and it is expected that when the great accumulations of water from above are added to the already overwhelming tides, the devastation will be terrible. Great storms of wind and rain are prevalent in the south-west. A dreadful hurricane passed over Bentonville, in Arkansas, by which nearly every house in the town was blown down and twenty-five lives lost. The groans and cries of the wounded could be heard for twenty-four hours afterwards, from under the ruins of the houses, where they suffered the most intense agony.

Honduras is in alarm from the devastation of the Yucatan Indians in the neighbourhood.

Freights in New York were very heavy, and 693 vessels were in the port waiting to be employed.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours yesterday morning.

The Indian mails arrived in London at noon to-day. Rumours are abroad that the position of Messrs. Calvert and Co., the brewers, will prove less favourable than was at one time anticipated.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited. Although the demand for all kinds was far from active, Monday's improvement in value was well supported. The condition of the samples was good. Nearly 8,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. Good and fine qualities sold at full quotations; but other descriptions were a dull inquiry. There was a fair supply of barley, and all kinds sold slowly, on former terms. Fine malt was quite as dear as on Monday; but inferior kinds were a dull inquiry. There was a good demand for oats—the supply moderate—at extreme rates. Beans, peas, and flour, were firm in price.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** The publication of the *Nonconformist* next week will be postponed until THURSDAY morning, in order that full reports of the proceedings of the Council, and public meeting of the Religious Liberation Society, on Wednesday next, may be in the hands of our readers at the earliest opportunity.

Two shillings and eight pence in stamps are acknowledged from a Church-rate victim at Halifax, the sum to be handed to the Religious Liberation Society.

The Publisher of the *Nonconformist* will feel obliged to any friend who will inform him of the present address of Mr. C. Veysey, late of Neath, Glamorganshire.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE most important news of the week—not excepting the little item on the progress of the Kansas question, in the United States, published in this morning's papers, and to be found in our Postscript—relates unquestionably to foreign affairs. We shall not be accused of exaggeration in saying that the eyes of the people of this country are now scarcely ever taken from the changing positions of the continental and other states. Whether owing to the increasing sympathy of nation with nation, to a mere expansion of our intellectual view, to the quickening of our moral sense, or to all these causes together, we cannot say, but as a nation we certainly do take a deeper, healthier, and more human interest in the affairs of other nations than was once our wont. We are getting less and less insular in position as well as in feeling. The sea is now a pathway instead of a barrier. We are losing our old jealousies, and are gradually acquiring new and very tender sympathies. Our knowledge is increasing and our hearts are enlarging; knowledge would be a curse instead of a blessing were it otherwise.

Our attention, this week, is attracted first by the position of "little" Sardinia—a title of honour which Belgium has handed over to her Italian brother, and one which Englishmen are accustomed to use by way of compliment. King Cavour—for Ferdinand is king only in name and title—has gained an immense victory and received an insulting blow—a victory over independent Radicalism and a blow from royal pride. Englishmen have not altogether sympathised with the first. In Count Cavour's victory on the Alien Bill they see an open hand extended to France, and a threatening arm raised against Mazzini—the strong courted and the weak trodden under foot. This is not English. Count Cavour has erred. It is the great "Foreign Secretary" and whilom Premier whom he has copied—and, like all imitators, has chosen the bad and left the good. Such is Cavour's position and such his influence that he could as easily have led his majority in the opposite direction, and we regret that he had not the political wisdom and the moral courage to do so.

Next, the blow. The refusal of Naples to consent to the Sardinian claims would offer a tempting opportunity to most merely ambitious statesmen. According to the barbarous etiquette of nations Sardinia ought now to renew her demand, backing it by a threat. The demand being still refused, declaration of war would be made, and an open rupture would follow. It is doubtful whether this course will now be pur-

sued. Sardinia is unquestionably strong enough to meet Naples on fair ground, but as her position is to a great extent dependent upon the continued recognition of the Western powers, she would not go to war without obtaining their consent and approval. To have that is to have consent to fire a train that might set all Europe in conflagration.

Scarcely have we had time to look at the new positions of the two Italian states than our attention is suddenly called to France. An event has taken place in Paris—the only event that has occurred since the execution of Orsini. For, we need not say that, for some weeks past, literally all our French intelligence has been confined to reprints of articles from the Parisian journals—now one from the *Moniteur*, next day one from the *Constitutionnel*, the third, one from the *Patrie*, and, by way of variety and condiment, occasionally one from the *Univers*, and then "our own correspondents" begin again or change sides, but are always at their wit's end for news. The dismissal of an editor is, under such circumstances, as in M. Renée's case, made the most of. Care is taken, as it is "a plum," that it shall last a long time. The first day the editor's article is quoted; the second day news is forwarded of his dismissal; the third day the reasons thereof and circumstances attending are enlarged upon; and the fourth day—well, the fourth day—he is not dismissed after all! The elections which have just terminated cannot, however, be amended after this fashion. They are more unfavourable to the existing Government than even the late municipal elections. The gross result is that the Government secured 29,249 votes and the Opposition 27,235. The numerical result is a tie, for one of the elections is void in consequence of an insufficient majority. The moral result is a victory for the Opposition, for Jules Favre has immensely more influence than the successful Government candidate, General Perrot. We are afraid that the general result is prophetic of anything but continued peace or enlarged liberty.

The financial position of our neighbour, puts, however, a brighter look upon things as they are, and helps to cast a ray of hope on the future. The *Times*' correspondent of yesterday gave the readers of that journal a summary of the French Budget, from an English point of view. It exhibits receipts to the amount of 70,929,313*l.*, and an expenditure, this year, of 70,668,290*l.* True, the nation has increased its liabilities by more than a hundred and twelve millions sterling, during the last ten years; but this is stopped, and it is hoped that headway will now be made.

We look upon the present result of the Kansas controversy as encouraging. The House of Representatives having a second time rejected the Buchanan Bill, it is now irretrievably lost. On the 17th inst.—eleven days ago—the House voted on a proposition for a committee to confer with the Senate, when the votes were equal on both sides, and the motion was only carried by the Speaker's casting-vote. This vigorous opposition to the Government—opposition so indignant that it would not consent even to talk the matter over with the President's majority in the Senate—is more hopeful of result than anything we have hitherto been led to expect. If we can interpret it rightly, it means—and earnestly means—"Neither compromise nor surrender."

The death of the Hon. T. H. Benton, member of the United States' Senate for the State of Missouri, and a leading politician in America for nearly forty years past, is an event to be deplored at this crisis. Mr. Benton was the representative of "the great West" in the United States Legislature, a man of great strength and ability, of indomitable courage, fixed tenacity of will and opinion, and remarkably resolute manner. On the Kansas question he was an indignant opponent of the Administration.

We point to the Duke of Malakhoff's speech at the United Service Club on Thursday last with unusual pleasure. We believe it to have been sincere. The Duke is a soldier—a brutal soldier if you will—but not a diplomatist. When he said that the condition of the alliance was "that the honour of the one shall never be sacrificed to the honour of the other," he said what we hope our own diplomatists have read, have reflected over, and will always act upon.

We have cheerful news from India, and a triumph for Palmerston from China. Yeh is disgraced, and peace is in prospect.

At home, some interest has been excited by a narrative of diplomatic courting, in the *Daily News* of Monday. That journal professes to give a summary of the recent attempt of Lord Palmerston to bring the Liberals to his allegiance. The following is an extract from its article:—

After ten days devoted to the attempt to persuade a majority of the Liberal party in the House of Commons to vote against going into committee of the whole House on the India Resolutions, the project has been abandoned, as certain to prove unsuccessful. . . .

At the eleventh hour it has been discovered that the battle must not be fought, as the victory could not be won. Instead of the expected number of promises to vote according to orders, flat refusals have, it is said, been given by men of all shades of opinion. Two reasons mainly have been assigned therefor: the one, the future government of India is not a subject that in decency, policy, or conscience, ought to be made a football of faction on the floor of the House; the other, that were it a matter intrinsically of indifference, it is not desirable to do anything which could possibly tend to resuscitate and re-establish the late exclusive and retrograde Administration.

The House of Lords has distinguished itself as usual. Yesterday, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, it again refused to do that justice to the Jews which, as Lord Redcliffe pertinently said, we are everywhere demanding of other nations for ourselves. Lord Redcliffe's declaration that his efforts in behalf of Christian liberty in Turkey would have been more successful if he could have pointed to Jewish liberty in England, made an impression on the House which will be deepened throughout the country. Lord Lyndhurst's speech was worthy of his reputation. In no recent effort has he more greatly distinguished himself. The division showed an apparent decline of Liberal feeling. Last year the motion was lost by 109 to 91—this year by 119 to 80. But there is always a reaction before successful effort, and, always, greatest darkness immediately precedes the dawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Is the House of Commons really representative of the public will? We cannot pretend to give an affirmative reply to this question, else why do we seek Parliamentary Reform? But there are certain conditions under which, when a large majority of the House arrive at a decided conclusion, we may be certain that they truly echo the voice of the people. When the question in favour of which they repeatedly record their judgment is one of advanced Liberalism—when it embodies a principle which points to results with which they clearly have no sympathy—when they are worked up to determination by slow degrees—and when they stand opposed to the great landowning families of the realm—we may be sure that they are acted upon by pressure from without, and that their decision is formed by an irresistible mass of public opinion. Such is the inference which may be safely drawn from the proceedings of the House in regard to Church-rates. We are told by the *Press* that the people are not interested in the question. Where are their public meetings? asks our contemporary, Where their petitions? What need of either? we ask in reply. Why was the House of Commons crowded with members on Wednesday last? Whence sprung that unmistakable earnestness of spirit? Why were the opponents of Abolition afraid to go to a second vote on the merits of the question? If the House does not, in this instance, represent the constituencies, whom does it represent?

Poor Mr. Packe! when you rose to move your amendment to postpone going into committee on Sir John Trelawny's Bill, did not your heart sink within you? Alas, alas! no attention is paid to your lugubrious speech, which is heard only at intervals, like a barrel-organ in a crowded and noisy thoroughfare.

Were you not dismayed by the contrast which was presented by the respectful reception given to the pithy, pertinent, and outspoken speech of Mr. Hugessen? Mr. Ker Seymer came to the rescue of the hon. member for Leicestershire by showing, what we all know, that the abolition of Church-rates is but a step in the direction of the separation of Church and State. Sir George Grey was ready to go into committee, and frankly admitted that the principle of the measure had already been sufficiently affirmed by the House—why, then, did he still cherish the hope of foisting into it amendments which he knew it was too late to press upon the promoters of the Bill? As to Lord John Manners, his argument in support of the amendment was pitiable for its feebleness, and, although it was ostensibly concurred in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the practical purport of it was set aside—Mr. Disraeli advising the House to go into committee in the hope of discussing Mr. Puller's amendment which proposes to make Church-rates a landlord's, instead of an occupier's tax. Preposterous nonsense! Are there no dissenting landlords? Lord John Russell favoured

Mr. Puller's precious scheme of settlement, and called upon Mr. Packe to give way that they might have a chance of discussing it in committee. Of course, Mr. Packe, seeing shameful defeat before him, was only too glad to assent, and begged to be allowed to withdraw his amendment. But the by-play was watched by one keen of sight and strong of hand. Mr. Bright rose, and the House was hushed. In a few nervous sentences he brushed away all the flimsy sophistries which the opponents of the measure had been so industrious in weaving, and poured well-deserved ridicule on the half-and-half proposition of the hon. member for

Hertfordshire. It was in vain, after this, for Mr. Steuart to try and get a hearing. The Speaker put the question—the Ayes loudly responded—the Noes were silent—the mace was removed—the House laughed heartily, and—went into committee.

Behold the House of Commons, then, for the first time, we believe, in Parliamentary history, in committee on a Bill for the abolition of Church-rates. Now, if ever, it was expected that the weakness of the promoters of the Bill would be revealed. But there was only a revelation of the weakness of its opponents. The first clause having been read, Sir A. Elton moved an amendment to the effect that the measure should not come into operation for three years. Now supposing this proposition to have come from the Derby Government, on the understanding that they accepted the principle of total abolition, but required time to meet the changes it would involve, there would have been no indisposition to entertain it. But it was absurd as put forward, in the outset of the measure, by one of its professed friends. It was opposed, therefore, by Sir John Trelawny, Sir George Grey, Mr. Roebuck, and even Mr. Henley, and obtained only a qualified support from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright very naively told the latter gentleman that he went round the subject a good deal, but did not come at it, for he had not said that if the amendment were adopted he would support the Bill. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Afterwards, Lord Robert Cecil proposed to restrict the operation of the measure to cities, and Parliamentary and Municipal boroughs—so that while such a place as Thetford would get rid of the impost, Chelsea and numerous towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire would perhaps be unable. Sir G. Lewis, who felt a difficulty in discovering wherein consists the grievance of Church-rates, was favourable to the principle of this amendment, but not to the form of its application. He would allow of personal but not topographical exemptions from the rate. Mr. E. Ball spoke a few words on the general question which, although in support of the measure, did not, we are bound to say, represent the opinions of many Dissenters. Then came a sort of confused consultation on the best form in which to shape the amendment which, as Mr. Bright said, disclosed “a great difference of opinion amongst those who wished to stop at the half-way house.” It was subsequently withdrawn. The question was then put that clause 1—the only substantial clause—stand part of the Bill. This was gall and wormwood to the pro-rate party, who, foreseeing decided defeat, became desperate. Mr. Lygon jumped up and proposed that the Chairman report progress, a factious movement which was condemned as unfair by both Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the hon. member had his own reasons for persisting. He saw the clock. He knew that after the division on his amendment there would not be time for another division on the merits of the question. He was beaten by a majority of 246 votes—but, as he foresaw, the time had now come when, by the rules of the House, the committee was precluded from proceeding further. On Friday evening Sir John Trelawny asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give a day for getting the Bill through committee, which Mr. Disraeli with many hollow professions and pretences declined. Mr. Bright gave the right hon. gentleman some plain-spoken advice, and warned him that he was only making another pitfall for himself.

We have left ourselves no space for dealing with the other topics on which the House has been engaged. Suffice it to say that the new Government have not materially improved their position during the week. On Thursday, Mr. Wise's proposition to bring the diplomatic salaries and pensions now charged on the Consolidated Fund under the annual review of the House—a vigorous blow at the secrecy of the Foreign-office—although opposed by the administration, by Lord Palmerston, and, in a qualified sense, by Lord John Russell, was only negatived by 142 votes to 114—and on Monday night Mr. Monsell's resolution on the subject of competitive examination for introduction into the scientific branches of the army—a sort of censure on General Peel for its discontinuance—was actually carried against the Government. On the other hand, Mr. Disraeli is making way with his Budget, and has carried his motion to go into committee on Friday evening to consider his Indian resolutions. But the last triumph was not effected without considerable damage. He chose to defend, not the expediency of proceeding by way of resolutions, but the main provisions of the Bill No. 2, which he had himself withdrawn, and which he ingeniously but very unwisely compared with the Bill of the preceding Government. Lord Palmerston, accordingly, roasted him most unmercifully, and all the more so because he preserved a jocular tone of banter throughout. We

have dealt with the subject of these resolutions in the article below.

THE QUESTION OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The perplexing position in which the House of Commons finds itself placed in reference to the reconstitution of the Indian Government, is the penalty which it has to pay for blindly following the halloo of Lord Palmerston. There was a want of deliberation in the approach made by the noble Viscount to a subject so awful in its magnitude, so full fraught with incalculable consequences. The spirit in which the late Premier led the way into this extensive field of legislation was one of unbounded self-confidence, not, we venture to say, in his own capacity to settle the future government of India on the most solid bases, but in his power to mould the decisions of the House of Commons into conformity with his own. The temper in which the House followed him was that of unreflecting allegiance to a political chief, rather than sense of responsibility in presence of the task before it. Accordingly, there was “more haste than good speed” in the initiatory step which it took at an early period of the session, and, as a natural consequence, there is now the utmost perplexity whether to go back or to push on, and, if the latter, to what point.

The House, we think, was justified in declining the invitation of Mr. T. Baring, to postpone to an indefinite future all legislation on the subject. The events of the last few months seem to us to have demanded the immediate transference of authority in India from the Company to the Crown. The utter annihilation of the Bengal army placed the Court of Directors in the awkward dilemma of having functions to perform which they no longer retained the means of performing. As trustees of the Crown, they had suddenly become incapacitated for the discharge of their trust—and it would be unseemly, to say the least, to have preserved to the Court the virtual as well as nominal direction of a policy which the Crown only had the power of enforcing. For the sake of India, as well as for our own sake, it seemed necessary to let the world understand that the raj of the Company had passed into stronger hands. But, although the transference of authority might properly have been immediate, the alteration of the machinery of Government need not have been so. Everything might have been retained for the service of the Crown, in precisely the same order as for the service of the Company, until time had been given to mature a fitting plan of reconstruction. It is the merest red-tapeism to pretend, as Mr. Vernon Smith did on Monday night, that a change of the governing power positively necessitates a change in the framework of administration. Ultimately, no doubt, this would be the result—and, in truth, it is a result upon which the mind of the country is made up—but there is no insuperable reason against leaving the existing mechanism intact until the likeliest means have been employed to devise a better.

This, which has been our opinion from the first, and to which we have several times given expression, is a view of the case which we are glad to find is making way in Parliament. Mr. Horsman gave distinct and emphatic utterance to it on Monday last, in a tone which leads us to infer that he was conscious of being, on that occasion, the mouthpiece of many. It may be true, that the course recommended will not be sanctioned by a majority, just at present—but we cannot but hope that, after a few nights' debate on Mr. Disraeli's resolutions, the unpreparedness of Parliament, until after searching inquiry, to arrange the method and details of reconstruction, will become apparent to a great majority of the House, and that what would have been avoided, as a sort of confession of precipitation, if it had been possible, will, at last, be submitted to as the least of many evils.

It is urged by the officials that further inquiry is superfluous—that we have in our hands voluminous reports of previous committees, both of Lords and Commons, the last, no further back than 1853—and that to re-open the question in that form would not only be a wanton waste of public time, but would serve to darken, by multiplicity of counsels, a matter which has already been made as plain as it is ever likely to be. But this is a gross misstatement of facts. All the previous inquiries have been prosecuted on the presumption, at least, that the Company was to be preserved, and the utmost limit to which they have been pushed has been merely to enable us to determine whether it would be expedient to transfer jurisdiction from the Company to the Crown. That question may now be taken as solved by events. We do not need, we do not ask for, inquiry in that direction. But, taking for granted that the transference is inevitable—nay, desiring that it be forthwith effected—we wish now to inquire what changes of adminis-

trative machinery will be best adapted to make it most beneficial. In former cases, the problem submitted for solution was whether, on the whole, a certain thing ought or ought not to be done. In the present case, that is not the problem—but, assuming that it is to be done, it is urged that we ascertain by investigation how it may be done most wisely. On this subject we have no direct information in the blue books, the end of research having been altogether different.

But, say some honourable gentlemen, since it is not proposed to make any change in the Government of India in India, the question now before Parliament may be safely determined at once. This is a transparent fallacy. The very object we have in view in transferring jurisdiction from the Court of Directors to the Crown, is so to modify the action of government in India, as to attach to us that immense dependency by stronger ties than ever before existed. If we are not really seeking to change the spirit in which our Eastern peninsula is to be ruled, we may as well let the whole question remain undisturbed. Like Mr. Gladstone, we are dissatisfied with both Bills, and with Mr. Disraeli's string of resolutions, because, in fact, they provide no sort of guarantee against flagrant misrule. We are about to make over to a Minister of the Crown, with or without a Council, the most despotic power—and we are invited to do so without limiting the exercise of that power by the smallest check. We have marked off no sphere within which Indian authority is to act upon its own discretion. We have mapped out no departments of human affairs in which it is to be precluded from acting at all. We may have wars determined on in secret, princes deposed, ruinous systems of taxation enforced, and even religious institutions planned and built up, before we are sufficiently informed to interpose the will of this country. All this danger results from not doing in a complete and laborious manner what we undertake to do. We are so pre-occupied by the attempt to find rulers, that we do not recognise the importance of tying them down by Parliamentary instructions. And yet, to the judgment of common sense, nothing would seem to be more requisite, when you are reconstructing the framework of administration, than to define the boundaries within which it is hereafter to operate.

One by one, these points are coming out in discussion. It is our hope that in the course of debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions, they will start more prominently into notice. The House is now committed to a sort of tentative proceeding, in the course of which it is likely enough to learn its present unpreparedness to deal with the question, at least, in the several shapes in which it has been hitherto brought before them. As yet, they have had to do only with the products of party—they will be conscientious and resolute enough, we trust, to push them all aside, and use the most feasible means to elicit the somewhat more latent, but far more valuable product of Parliamentary wisdom.

Since writing the above we have received Lord John Russell's resolutions proposed to be substituted for Mr. Disraeli's. They will be found to comprise the following arrangements. There are to be eleven councillors exclusive of the president, all to be nominated by the Crown, to hold office during good behaviour, and to be removable only on addresses from both Houses of Parliament. There is to be no vice-president, and no secret committee, nor anything resembling it. All patronage is to be vested in the hands of the Secretary of State—and all first appointments are to be thrown open to public competition, with this restriction only—that one-fourth of the vacancies shall be reserved for the sons of old Indian officials. This is, unquestionably, the best scheme by far which has yet appeared—and so far as relates to the mechanism of the home government of India may, perhaps, be safely adopted—but it leaves the general purport of our foregoing remarks untouched. We should like to see principles of government laid down, as well as a framework of government set up.

RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

“I WILL take the item for education. I believe that when the first vote for that object was passed by the house, about twenty years ago, its amount was not more than 30,000. In ten years the vote had reached the sum of 248,000. Ten years more have passed, and the expenditure under this head, for England and Ireland, including the schools of art, will for the present year be not less than 1,000,000. sterling. I don't say we have not been perfectly right in pursuing the course which the house has hitherto taken in this respect; but I think the house ought clearly to understand what they are doing. When I saw the amount which this year would be incurred under the head of education—when I remembered that regularly every year there had been a large augmentation in the votes for that object, I felt it my duty to form some opinion of what would be the future of this growing branch of our outgoings, and of what means we have of controlling this expenditure, or of ascertaining generally the relation in which that depart-

ment would be placed to the Exchequer of this country. Now, after having examined the subject, and giving no opinion, I beg the committee to observe, upon the policy or the impolicy of this establishment, but only anxious that hon. gentlemen should clearly understand the responsible position they occupy in reference to this matter, it is my deliberate conviction that a system is now rapidly developing itself in this department of our expenditure which in a very few years will arrive at an amount of at least 3,000,000. or 4,000,000. sterling. And I think the time has come when the house should calmly review the course they are pursuing in this respect, and, at all events, comprehend the liability they are incurring.—*Mr. Disraeli's Speech on the Budget.*

These weighty remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, it is to be hoped, lead to a thorough investigation of a branch of national expenditure which is increasing with ominous rapidity, and of which Parliament has such imperfect information. An outlay which has already reached a million sterling, and threatens in a few years, if Mr. Disraeli's expectations are correct, to become three or four millions, ought to produce large and beneficial results. In that "calm review," which he thinks desirable, we are now at least saved the necessity of considering the effects of Government education in reforming our criminal classes. A separate provision is made for them, independently of the Minister or of Council. There are reformatory schools, industrial schools, and workhouse schools, established for the children of those classes towards whom the State stands in the relation of parent. And, in nearly every town of the kingdom ragged schools open their doors to the very poor who are as yet untainted with crime. In looking at the working of the Educational Department of the Government, therefore, the familiar argument of giving State education for the prevention of crime does not apply. The schools connected with that Board provide instruction for a portion of the population that is neither pauper nor criminal.

Has the result thus far warranted so serious an outlay? Have we got the equivalent for our million sterling? Do twenty years experience give us reason to rejoice in a system which aims to include the whole of our working population? Fortunately we have the means at hand, in the reports of her Majesty's School Inspectors for 1857, to answer these questions. These official documents have been analysed with great care by Mr. H. S. Skeats, in a pamphlet lying before us,* and now that public attention must be directed to the subject, we are glad to be able to call attention to some of the deductions of this opportune publication.

Of 2,426,220^{l.}, the total expenditure of the Committee of Council from 1839 to 1857, 654,851^{l.} has been awarded to the building and enlargement of schools, forming 28 per cent. of the whole sums expended on that object. It is shown by Mr. Skeats that the extra accommodation thus provided by Government expenditure was really not required; for while the actual accommodation in inspected schools is for 877,762 children, the attendance is only 645,905, leaving space for 83,733 scholars more than are now in attendance, irrespective of that which arises from State grants. The Committee of Council have simply built more schools than they have been able to fill, wasting public money without any good result.

During the same interval 106,405^{l.} of public money have been expended upon Normal schools. In this case also the accommodation is in enormous excess of the demand. The Rev. F. Temple, Inspector of the Church of England Training Colleges for Schoolmasters, complains that the students fall short of expectation, that some colleges are grievously embarrassed, and that others are likely to close their doors. Mr. Stewart, another Inspector, while noting that of the young persons who went through the system of training in these schools, forty-six per cent. were failures, states that only a small proportion of the pupils were Queen's scholars. Eleven counties, including the metropolitan county, he remarks, furnished only thirty-four Queen's scholars, a number which could easily have found accommodation in one of the large, long-established London training colleges.

One of the favourite features of our educational system as developed by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, was that of pupil teachers, upon whose stipends have been expended the enormous sum of 822,825^{l.} But though there are 10,245 young persons receiving the Government pittance under this head, complaint is made that it has not answered. The general result of the testimony of the School Inspectors is thus stated by Mr. Skeats,—"The difficulty experienced by the school-managers is not the difficulty of selection from the many, but of keeping the few. Boys do not seem adequately to appreciate the advantages that are offered them under the new system. As soon as they have received, through its means, an education somewhat superior to that which they would have gained had they left school as pupils only, they neither go to the training col-

lege nor remain to become assistant teachers, but seek superior situations as clerks. For this education they are paid instead of having to pay. The State has generously spent more than three quarters of a million sterling in adding to the commercial value of the services of a few thousand book and shop-keepers—for which, we hope, the book and shop-keepers are duly thankful." What many opponents of this specious scheme predicted has come to pass. High wages are a greater attraction to a young factory worker than the small stipend of a pupil teacher. To this circumstance Mr. Watkins attributes the comparative failure of the system in Yorkshire.

We next come to the working of the system of capitation grants, made with the object of keeping up school attendance. This feature of the Shuttleworth scheme has as yet scarcely had time for full development. At present the grant is not claimed on more than 75,440 out of the 650,000 children educated in inspected schools. Probably they will increase yearly, and thus add largely to the cost of the Minutes of Council plan. But it is remarkable that school attendance does not increase, and the inspectors, with scarcely a single exception, give it as their deliberate opinion that under the present system it will not. Year by year, in spite of the forcing plans of the Committee of Council, the average age of children attending school, together with the average periods of their attendance, is diminishing. The remedy with the partisans of the Government plan is, as usual, a more lavish expenditure—an extension of the bribing system. One Inspector coolly proposes to overcome the difficulty of diminished attendance by offering some pecuniary advantage to induce parents to send their children to school; another would multiply the number of infant schools.

Towards the conclusion of his pithy pamphlet, Mr. Skeats remarks that, in spite of the diminished attendance at Government schools, there is a marked absence of the customary recommendations of a compulsory system of education in the official reports. Mr. Watkins, Inspector of Church schools in Yorkshire, gives an emphatic opinion "that compulsory education in the manufacturing and mining districts, where child labour is much used, and highly remunerated, is practically impossible." The idea of the inevitable connexion between ignorance and crime is also abandoned. Mr. Bellairs, one of the oldest Inspectors, candidly confesses that he cannot see his way to any definite conclusion on the subject. Mr. Laurie goes further, and states, on official authority, that nearly three-fourths of the juveniles who find their way through the various avenues of crime to some of our penitentiaries, have received instruction in Government and other schools for periods averaging three years. The statistics on which he bases this statement were, he says, furnished to him by the chaplains of Pentonville, Parkhurst, Millbank, and Preston penitentiaries.

To a further important result of the Privy Council system we lately called attention, viz., the means it places in the hands of school-managers of enticing away the children from self-supporting schools,—a consequence which the committee directly recognise in their reply to the complaint of the Rev. Mr. More, of Lowestoft. If the system does give a good education, supply superior pupil-teachers, and increase the average attendance of children, it discourages the zeal of the friends of voluntary education, and threatens to undermine, in course of time, all schools not affiliated with it. Surely this costly experiment has proceeded far enough, and before it has become so extended as to absorb, as Mr. Disraeli predicts, three or four millions annually, a searching Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into its working.

If the confessions of her Majesty's Inspectors of Education be true, the system has not answered its object. It may be impossible at present to uproot it, but decisive measures might be taken for preventing its extension. We trust that when the educational grants come before the House of Commons a resolute resistance will be offered to the increase of 100,000^{l.} on the present year's estimates. On this ground, not only voluntary educationists, but the opponents of irresponsible government and bureaucratic despotism, might take their ground with success.

Spirit of the Press.

Two subjects have occupied a large portion of the attention of the daily and weekly press of the metropolis, and the almost exclusive attention of the country newspapers of the past and current weeks—the acquittal of Bernard and the Church-rate Debate. On both these topics the opinion is as nearly unanimous as it is possible to be. The whole press sustains the verdict of the jury, and the whole press demands the immediate and total abolition of Church-rates. We suppose that there was never so complete a unanimity on the part of the leaders of

public opinion concerning two great questions as there appears to be on these. The deliverance of the *Times* on the merits of the Church-rate question is the most remarkable. In an able article in its impression of Friday the leading journal sums up the "test of experience" concerning the merits of the Voluntary and Compulsory systems. Here is the Compulsory picture:—

For nearly three hundred years our sacred edifices depended on Church-rates. It may be thought idle to speculate on the probable fate of those edifices, or on the prospects of what is called "church extension," supposing there had been no such legal provision. Some may think every church would have fallen to the ground, others that the necessity of an appeal to voluntary collections would have hastened the revival of church architecture. There remains the fact that under a compulsory rate for those three hundred years the Church of England did less for its fabrics than any other Church in the world. No churches were built or rebuilt, or much enlarged, except a few by Act of Parliament, or by the foreign zeal and pious gratitude of some Royalists returning to their estates after the Restoration. For those three centuries the neglected condition of our churches, and the utter absence of any power to meet the wants of the age, were the most conspicuous, if not the gravest, scandal of the Establishment.

And here the Voluntary:—

Since the beginning of this century there has been a reaction, the outward and material results of which have surpassed all former example in this or any other Church. Several thousand churches have been built, or rebuilt, many of them of great size and beauty; others have been enlarged, restored, and brought as much as possible to that perfect state in which the founder may be supposed to have left them. We are not going below the surface to the motives, the rivalries, the theological differences, the spirit and temper of the time. It is enough to say that probably at no place or time in the history of the world was there so vast, so complete, so splendid an architectural restoration as that which we witness this day all over the country. Whereas any gentleman seventy years old can remember the time when a new church, or a church well restored, was an extraordinary thing—a sight to take you miles—now it is quite the exception to find a church in the neglected, inconvenient, insufficient state universal in those days. Such is the difference between the condition of our churches in this generation and in the nine previous generations that had elapsed since the dissolution of the monasteries. And now mark this other difference. During those nine generations the Church-rate was the fund and the churchwarden the architect. On the contrary, the whole revival we have just described has been done from voluntary subscriptions, by amateur and professional architects sharing the voluntary movement. The compulsory rate had become identical with a disregard not only of ecclesiastical order, but of outward beauty, common decency, public right, and general convenience. Under a purely voluntary movement the Church has returned to itself, or, as an old author would have said, recovered its propriety.

The *Examiner*, at the close of a similar article, puts one of the points of the controversy with great acuteness and force:—

What if two or three hundred thousand pounds a year were to go into the pockets of the landlords, who have no right to it? It would be only so much wealth thrown overboard to enable the Church to pursue her Christian voyage in peace and safety. The Irish Church is all the more secure now for the fourth part of the tithes which she cast away some twenty years since, and which went of course also into lay pockets.

The *Leeds Mercury* can scarcely credit the evidence of its senses, on reading Mr. Disraeli's declaration of Friday:—

Wonders cease not. First we had an India Bill from Lord Derby; secondly, we are to have a Reform Bill from the same quarter; and yesterday evening we had the delightful assurance from Mr. Disraeli that we are to be favoured with a Church-rate Repeal Bill from the Tory Cabinet!!! Really this is too generous and yielding. It would be rather cruel if Reformers and Dissenters should adopt the motto—*Non tali auxilio;* or the other—*Tineo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

The *Saturday Review*, however, decides that neither of these is the great question of the day. In an amusing but caustic article our contemporary states its opinion that the relations of Lord Palmerston and the *Times* is the one important subject for thought and action:—

The great question of the day is whether Humpty Dumpty can, by any contrivance, be set up again. It is understood that all the "king's horses and all the king's men" are to be put in requisition in order to repair the fall of that celebrated character. Whether the combination will be more successful on the present than, as we learn from the old rhyme, it proved on a former occasion, it remains to be seen. Reputations, like textile fabrics, differ in their wearing qualities. Those of a more substantial material will bear washing—there are others which, when once soiled, must be thrown aside. The most showy stuffs are those which least bear the reparative processes. A cleaned glove or a white-washed minister do not altogether lose the traces of their previous defilement. Indeed, in both cases, the detergent process is apt to leave behind it a treacherous odour. You may do what you please, but it is not easy to pass off as sound either a hack or statesman who has once thoroughly broken down. You may rub the oils as hot as you please into his knees, and blister away to make the hair grow, but no one who knows what a horse is will fail to see the blemish. It is all very well to say it was an accident, and that it won't happen again; but when the forelegs are gone, the market is spoiled. We fear that all the efforts of the stable will hardly induce the public to back a favourite who comes to the post in bandages.

So much for Palmerston, after which the *Times* receives a share of the same paint put on by the same tender and gentle brush:—

Of course the great daily popular preacher is very

* Results of Government Education, 1857. By Herbert S. Skeats. Reprinted from the "Christian Spectator," for April, 1858. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row.

strong in these hazy formulas. The hopeless love of Whiskerando did not find greater comfort in despair than Palmerstonian journalism derives from universal maxims applicable to the situation of its unfortunate choice. The Leviathan of the press has made a mistake into which its fellow on the turf never falls, by laying all the money on the wrong horse. A blunder of this sort is not easily remedied, and it is not surprising that, under such circumstances, recourse should be had to a great constitutional apophthegma. The phrase appropriated to the occasion is just about as intelligible as such compositions usually are. We are implored with solemn earnestness to stand by the great principle of "Government by the majority." We have no doubt that this is a most excellent thing to do. It is almost as safe, indeed, as a bet of two to one on the winner. The real difficulty is to find out which is the winner, or who possesses the majority.

The *Spectator* devotes a page to a discussion of the present condition of political parties, in which it attempts to define the relations of the great statesmen and the people to each other. It is of opinion that Lord John Russell should lose no time in attempting to reconstruct the Liberal party:—

We have uttered words of earnest, solemn entreaty to Lord John not to trifl with this great business of the reconstitution of the Liberal party; to stem, by vigorous action and the bringing out of new elements to mingle with old associations, the rising tide of popular contempt and disgust, and disbelief in the old Parliamentary men and system. There are wretched days in the history of a nation when the hearts of men fall away from their allegiance to the political order in which they have been born, when the faults or follies of statesmen, and the collapse of governmental power, make men an easy prey to revolts from above or below, absolutist or democratic, against liberty and law. Symptoms of incurable decadence in the present order of governing men and influences are abroad, and specially of a dangerous oblivion of the nation on the part of statesmen as a creature of highly organised life, whose ministers and servants they are, not a mere brute mechanism to be moved and governed by an adjustment of influences, public and private.

But if Lord John should fail in this duty? In that event, says the writer, the Liberal party must throw its leaders and act for itself:—

The course of events is clear. Yet a little while must be given to the leaders to try to lead: to try to form an enduring, healthy, and sound Government, of the type which we suggested last week. But if it should at last appear that the magnates of Parliament and the Liberal party have reached that stage of political ecstasy in which the contemplation of their own perfections renders insuperably difficult all attempts to combine for patriotic and effective government, no course will be left to the party of progress, save to raise the cry "To your tents, O Liberals!" There may have to be a *coup d'état* in English party, to add one more to the many *coups d'état* with which the later history of the world is studded, and the leaders may have to be set aside for newer and stronger men, more in accord and sympathy with the actual life of the time. It will be hard if safety and honour can be found only in the political extinction of those whom, could they but be wise in time, the nation and Parliament would still gladly follow with loyalty, with renewed and increasing reverence unto the end.

The "Budget" has received a universal expression of approval. The *Times* takes notice of the extension of penny taxation:—"It has pushed one step further that new system of 'small profits and large returns' which has given us the Penny Postage and the Penny Receipt Stamp, and which seems what people call a new era in taxation."

In a carefully written paper on the general expenditure of the kingdom, the *Press* directs especial attention to the growing item of the "Miscellaneous Estimates." The whole subject is one that will doubtless soon undergo a thorough investigation in the columns of the newspaper press, and afterwards in Parliament. The *Press* thus opens the question:—

One would have thought that, forced as we have been to double, and more than double, within the last ten years, our outlay upon our armies and navies, and the departments connected with them, the estimates for the miscellaneous services would naturally have been subjected to a severe economy and to the most frugal treatment. One would expect to find that we had denied ourselves a good many national luxuries; that we had expended less on public works, bought fewer pictures, and economised as much as possible our outlay upon matters connected with science and art, and even with state education. That would have been the wise and prudent course. We have taken actually just the opposite one, and our Miscellaneous expenditure in time of war, no less than in time of peace, has been advancing at a ratio which excites in us, we confess, serious apprehension. Ten years ago we expended on Public Works £83,976.; last year we expended on the same item £18,888. Ten years ago we were at peace; last year we had a war expenditure. Ten years ago we spent upon Law and Justice £1,000,000., and upon Education, Science, and Art £97,000.; last year we spent under the first head £600,000., and under the second £90,000. "Surely," the writer continues, "it is time that we should pause, and, at all events look this expenditure in the face; at all events try whether it cannot be devised that the laws of the country may be carried into effect, and the means of education placed within the reach of the people, without placing so heavy a burden on account of them upon national income raised by taxation. Let us postpone the purchase of pictures, the formation of parks, and the building of streets and palaces till re-established peace and tranquillity enable us to reduce our military establishments, and give us in hand a surplus of income over expenditure. All this is quite possible, without risk of checking the progress of the nation in comfort, in education, or in science and art; if Parliament will only apply itself to the work with steady attention and with sober common sense. We invite them earnestly to undertake the task."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S VOYAGE.

Sir Roderick Murchison has sent to the *Times* the following extracts from letters he has received from Dr. Livingstone:—

Sierra Leone, March 30.

My dear Sir Roderick,— We have been for five days coaling and watering on the "grave of the white man," and, for a sepulchre, it really looks well. From its character I expected to find it a great mud bank like Quillimane, but found, instead, a rocky promontory, pretty well covered with tropical vegetation, and having high hills in the background it presents a beautiful landscape. It is wonderfully free from mosquitoes, that plague of hot climates, even though the atmosphere has the hot steamy feel which prevails where the insect abounds. It is to be hoped that they have suffered from the ravages of the fever for which this place has become famed, and mean to remain away. Some of the older inhabitants (and, among the rest, Mr. Oldfield, the traveller, whom I was happy to meet here half and hearty) inform me that Sierra Leone has been much more healthy during the last ten years than it was previously. This I conclude to be the result of the drainage of Kroo Town, which has been accomplished by the present Governor, Colonel Hill. The streets, which formerly were full of holes, where the water lay stagnant, filthy and green till the sun licked it up, diffusing in the meanwhile the fatal seeds of fever and death, have all been raised in the middle, and runs made for the surface water to flow into the sea. This is a great improvement, and a corresponding amelioration of public health has been the result. That, however, which we in Scotland call the "Whisky fever" cannot be cured by Governors, and climates are often blamed for the effects of the dram and other irregularities.

We were here on Sunday last, and saw an ordination service by the bishop, an energetic good man. He was a missionary formerly, and a better man for a bishop could not have been selected. The Sunday is wonderfully well observed, as well, I think, as anywhere in Scotland. Looking at the change effected among the people, and comparing the masses here with what we find at parts along the coast where the benign influence of Christianity have had no effect, "the man," even, "who has no nonsense about him," would be obliged to confess that England has done some good by her philanthropy; aye, and an amount of good that will look grand in the eyes of posterity.

A fine large ship, the *Calcutta*, came in here to coal. This would be a better place for that and for getting refreshments than St. Vincent's if the means were provided for doing what is needed quickly, for no port dues are charged during the first ninety-six hours. Fruits are very cheap, but there are no hotels nor public conveyances. . . . We are to sail to-day for the Cape.

Yours, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

To Sir R. Murchison.

In a previous letter, written as he was approaching Sierra Leone, Dr. Livingstone speaks of the very favourable voyage of the *Pearl*, and says:—

The captain is all we could wish, and the steam launch has stood steadily to her lashings in the roughest weather we had.

He adds:—

All my companions are busy in preparation for the great work before us. I am very thankful to have such a lot. There seem to be none of the cantankerous persuasion among them. Long may they continue so. Everything has been propitious hitherto, and I trust we shall have the Divine blessing on our labours.

The Doctor left Sierra Leone on 31st March for Cape Town, and the Cape Town papers state that Mr. Moffat had left Kurumand for the purpose of meeting him.

NEWS OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Thomas Cooper is engaged in writing a series of articles, called "Pictures of the People," several of which have already appeared in the columns of "The People," a weekly newspaper especially devoted to the interests of the industrious classes. During Mr. Cooper's recent visit to this city he prosecuted the inquiries requisite to enable him to write some articles on the "Weavers and Shoemakers of Norwich," and the first communication under this head will appear in the "People" of this day (Saturday). Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Cooper will next week give five more discourses, in the Lecture Hall, St. Andrew's, in defence of the truths of Christianity.—*Norfolk News*.

Last Saturday, so the newspapers tell us, the *Athenaeum* was seized by the police in Paris. We make no complaint,—but we will state a fact. During the whole period of the Crimean war, the *Athenaeum* freely passed into Russia. It was never once seized by the police. Our readers will remember that we took a thoroughly English view of that contest,—as we take a thoroughly English view of the Press prosecutions recently inspired by the French Government. St. Petersburg respects our freedom of thought—Paris answers it with a policeman's hand!—*Athenaeum*.

The excavations in the Theatre of Herodes Atticus, at Athens, are rapidly approaching their completion. The stupendous work will soon be thrown open to the learned tourist in its former shape, although not in its original splendour. A marble head with gilt hair, recently found by the excavators, is supposed to have formed part of the statue of a Roman Emperor.

Several new pictures have recently been added to the National Gallery. They illustrate the progress of painting during this Pre-Raphaelite era.

On Friday morning the demolition of the remaining portion of the houses in Exeter-street, for the construction of the new street from the Strand to the south side of Covent-garden market, was commenced, and in a few days the thoroughfare will be open to Tavistock-street. The construction of the new streets from the point of junction of St. Martin's-lane and Long Acre, through Rose-street to King-

street, Covent-garden, and from Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road to London-bridge, are forthwith to be commenced, a loan of £400,000. having been obtained for that purpose.

It will be a source of satisfaction to those interested in the success of submarine telegraphs, to know that the Government has it in contemplation to allow a limited number of scientific persons, especially those whose attention has been directed to this subject, to go out in the *Agamemnon* to witness the submerging of the Atlantic cable.

The South-Eastern Railway has made arrangements for the journey between London and Paris to be performed in ten hours and three-quarters. The journey between Paris and Turin will soon be performed in twenty-eight hours, Milan in thirty-two hours, Venice in forty hours, and Trieste in forty-eight hours—a rapidity which cannot be exceeded by perhaps any other route in Europe. The communication with the North of Europe has been also improved.

RESTORATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The "Birth-place Committee" are putting the munificent gift of £2,500. from Mr. John Shakespeare (which was noticed in the public journals some months ago) to use, by proceeding with the proposed renovation or isolation of the house in which the poet was born. The committee have entered into contracts for the restoration of a certain portion of the house to the state in which it was supposed to be when Shakespeare drew his first breath in it, and a portion of the work may be said now to be satisfactorily completed. The house being temporarily fenced, after a rural fashion, pending the planting of the hedge of yew with which it is intended to surround it, is so far safe from fire, and other chances of accident. A handsome and appropriate pavement is being put down before it.

AMERICA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphs under date April 13:—

Interesting and important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister, Lord Napier, and General Cass, relative to the slave trade, has reached the climax in a long, able, and convincing note from the venerable secretary, addressed to Lord Napier to-day, reviewing the whole subject, and furnishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British Government. Several notes had previously passed—Lord Napier complaining on the part of his Government that the American flag is used on the African coast, as a cover to slaves of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the African squadron, from three, the present number of vessels, to four, &c. In to-day's note General Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our Government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his Government. General Cass, however, studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade and the laws of England relating thereto, and animadverts with equal justice upon the African apprentice system of Louis Napoleon. General Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our Government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He further refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and, after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and in spirit. The document is written in strong but temperate language, and, though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British Government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able state paper, and will increase the reputation of General Cass.

PATRIOTISM IN IRELAND.

Young Ireland, says the Dublin Correspondent of the *Times*, is recovering slowly from its long fit of the blue devils. The organ of the party has this day assumed quite a cheerful tone, and the dim prospect of 500,000 Gauls taking possession of the English metropolis is regarded as one of the highly probable events which are hereafter to render memorable the year 1858. In the following passage from the war column of the *Nation* the reader will easily recognise the spirit which animated the heroes of the Dublin clubs of 1848:—

It is certain that Louis Napoleon has at last become the voice of the generals, by whose authority with the army he is sustained, and that their voice is unanimously for war. We observe that strategical lines of railway are being formed in various directions; those connecting the great naval arsenals, Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon, &c., are being pushed forward with suspicious rapidity, so as to concentrate the forces of the country within a few hours either on the Mediterranean path to India or at Boulogne, where the Channel between France and England may be now said to have been bridged over by the great steam navy which has been so sedulously increased of late years. Supposing the war takes the latter direction, the French army is but two marches distant from the great British capital—the greatest prize that has ever fallen into the hands of a victorious soldiery. In short, war has become a necessity of the French Government; the people will no longer endure the iron silence of a despotic reign without some relief by the drama of war and glory with which they have always been amused, and the army are equally wearied with the dead camp life when so many nations around them invite conquest. Let this march on London be but once effected (the occupation of London by a French army is identical with the destruction of England) and the face of the world is changed. America seizes the commerce of the East; the Mediterranean becomes once more the basin of European trade; England sinks into a Holland, and Paris becomes the Imperial Rome of the West and of the 19th century.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty opened the Flower Season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday morning, when the first exhibition of the Horticultural Society was held. Azaleas, roses, tulips, hyacinths, vied in beauty, if not in curiosity, with the special attractions of the day, the *Cianthus Dampieri*, a plant sent to enrich our gardens from Australia, and the *Forfugium grande*, from the North of China. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort paid a visit to the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday a Drawing Room was held; after which the Queen went to the camp at Aldershot, lodging for the night at the Royal Pavilion. On Friday a grand review took place.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

We understand that Lord Macaulay, who was recently appointed Lord High Steward of this borough, will attend to be sworn into office on Tuesday, the 11th of May. After this ceremony before the town council, his lordship will be entertained at breakfast by the Worshipful the Mayor.—*Cambridge Independent.*

A deputation waited upon Lord Derby on Monday to bring the ruinous state of the railway interest under the notice of the Government, and to ask for a Royal commission to make inquiries upon the subject. The Earl replied that he could not see what beneficial result could follow from such an inquiry.

Sir Alexander Cockburn is still in a dangerous state. Although the more dangerous symptoms of his disease (acute bronchitis) have passed away, he is still in such a condition as to preclude him from entering upon the active discharge of his judicial duties.

On Wednesday evening, a public dinner was given to Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., at the Queen's Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Ivie Mackie, Esq., mayor, presided; and at the principal table were Sir J. Brooke, Colonel Servante, R.E., Alderman Sir Elkanah Armitage, and Colonel Kennedy. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn. Sir James Brooke, in responding to the toast in his honour, reviewed the chief points of his career in connexion with Sarawak, and after enlarging upon the great commercial importance of the place, said:—"To advance the interests of my own country, and to obtain permanency for Sarawak, I would willingly have conceded the country, with the consent of its inhabitants, to the crown; but there were serious objections to this concession, the most serious, probably, being the expense which a new colony would have entailed. The proposition, then, which I have made, as the basis of a future arrangement is, that England should grant a protectorate, and that she should stand in the position of a public creditor to Sarawak; with a stipulation that, on certain terms, she might take possession of the country, whenever her interests required it. This proposition appears to me to combine all the advantages of possession, with none of its liabilities. The native Government, which is suited to the people, and in which they largely, themselves, administer, might be advantageously continued; while the possession *de facto* would rest with the crown."

Miscellaneous News.

GENERAL WOLFE.—The *William and Ann*, the vessel which conveyed General Wolfe to Quebec, and which was lately lying at Newport, has been lost in the Mediterranean.

The gross extent of the exodus from Ireland in the twelve months amounted to 95,000 against 180,000 in 1851; and the population of the country shows a total of 6,013,103 against 6,552,385 seven years ago.

EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—About sixty persons left Witney early on Thursday morning last, for Oxford, from whence they were conveyed by special train for Birkenhead, to embark on board the *Aurisera*, bound for the above colony.

EXPENSES OF BARRACKS.—808,996*l.* was expended in new works and enlargements of barracks in the year 1856-7, and 222,745*l.* in repairs. In 1855-6 these two items were, respectively, 215,493*l.* and 160,087*l.*; and in 1854-5, 118,276*l.* and 144,600*l.*

At the Royal Humane Society on Thursday, M. Victor Darras received a gold medal for saving, on the 25th of August last, the two sons of the Rev. Edward White, of St. Paul's Chapel, Kentish Town, from drowning at Boulogne, in the presence of their mother, who was rushing into the water after them when M. Darras interfered.

In consequence of the absurd rumour that Lord Rosse had predicted an unusually hot and dry summer the flax trade has been seriously affected. Farmers have made up their minds to sow less flaxseed than they would otherwise have done, and, it appears, persist in that determination, notwithstanding the contradiction given by his lordship to the indiscreet rumour.—*Armagh Guardian.*

A memorial, numerously signed by merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, and other tradesmen of Manchester, was lately presented to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to sanction the issue of gold pieces to the value of five shillings each. From a reply received on Wednesday, printed in the *Manchester Guardian*, it appears that their lordships do not deem it expedient to comply with the request of the memorialists.

THE LATE MURDER AT PORTSMOUTH.—After a most searching investigation, extending over eight days, by the Portsmouth justices into the evidence furnished in this case against Edwin Hart, the clerk in the employ of Mr. Swainson, the Admiralty coroner of Portsmouth, brother of Daniel Hart, otherwise Howard, who was murdered on the 13th

ult., they have delivered their opinion that there was quite sufficient circumstantial evidence to warrant his committal to Winchester Assizes to take his trial for the murder.

The *James Baines* clipper-ship, just arrived from Calcutta, to which city she had conveyed upwards of 1,000 troops, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge in the Liverpool Docks on Thursday morning. The fire broke out among the cargo, which, with the ship, was fully insured. Fortunately the fire was prevented from spreading to any serious extent, or the result might have been most disastrous. The efforts of the firemen, owing to the inflammable nature of the cargo, produced but little effect upon the burning mass, and it was then deemed advisable to scuttle the ship. Unfortunately, in consequence of the low state of the water in the dock, the ship grounded before she was covered. In the course of the afternoon the masts fell overboard, breaking in the roofs of the dock sheds. At half-past four o'clock the ship, which lay about forty feet from the quay, was a mass of fire from the stem to the poop. The shell of the ship, however, was perfect.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening a public dinner in aid of the building fund of the institution took place at Willis's Rooms, St James's, at which the Duke of Wellington presided, supported by upwards of 150 noblemen and gentlemen, friends of Homoeopathy, amongst whom were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Grey de Wilton, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Malden, Lord Rokeby, Lord Cosmo Russell, the Hon. B. Johnson, Mr. C. Trueman, M.P., Captain Fishbourne, R.N., &c. The hospital, originally in Golden-square, was opened in 1850, since which period the total receipts for general purposes, for the building and investment fund, have amounted to about 15,000*l.*, and the Board of Management have been enabled to afford relief to 25,000 persons, and to commence an Investment Fund amounting to nearly 600*l.*, as also to purchase freehold premises in Great Ormond-street, to which the establishment was removed in October last. A sum of nearly 3,000*l.* is now required to fit up the new hospital. The ratio of the mortality was increased from 3 to nearly 4*l* per cent. in 1854, by deaths from choleraic disease. The noble chairman, after the toasts of the Queen, Royal Family, Army and Navy, proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Institution," which was enthusiastically received.

Law, Police, &c.

MR. DENISON AND THE "TIMES."—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Mr. Macaulay applied to the Court for a rule calling on the publisher of the *Times* to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for publishing a libel upon Mr. Edmund Denison, the chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company. The alleged libel, which appeared in one of our contemporary's money articles, reflected upon Mr. Denison's conduct in regard to the competition going on between the Great Northern and the London and North-Western Railway Companies. Lord Campbell decided that, however intemperate the attack made on Mr. Denison might be, yet that it was only a comment upon his public conduct, and did not afford just ground for the interference of the Court by criminal information. Mr. Salisbury, M.P., was equally unsuccessful in obtaining a rule for criminal information against the proprietors of the *Chester Observer*, whom he charged with libel.

MR. TRUELOVE'S CASE.—On Monday, at the Queen's Bench, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., with whom was Mr. J. Simon, instructed by Mr. Leverton, said he applied on behalf of Edward Truelove, printer and publisher, carrying on business in the Strand, against whom an indictment had been preferred for libel, to move for a rule calling on the Attorney-General to show cause why the indictment should not be tried at the sitting after the present term, either in Middlesex or London, instead of after Trinity Term, with the view of accelerating the trial. Lord Campbell declined, but said that if application were made to the Attorney-General and he consented the Court would not object.

TEMPERANCE INTEMPERANCE.—Mr. Gough, the American temperance orator, proposed to bring legal proceedings against Dr. Lees, of Meanwood, near Leeds, for an alleged libel, which was to the effect that Mr. Gough was an opium eater. The application for a rule to show cause was made on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Gough, by affidavit, solemnly denies the allegations against him. Lord Campbell did not think the case was one for the interference of the Court. The other judges concurring, the rule was refused.

DR. BERNARD AND HIS TRIAL.

From eight o'clock until near midnight on Saturday evening, there was a large muster of people at the Café Chantant, in Leicester-square, it having been publicly announced, as well in a conspicuous part of one of the morning papers of that day as by a placard outside the *café*, that Dr. Bernard, accompanied by Mr. Edwin James, his counsel, would make their appearance in the course of the evening. They were, however, disappointed. Dr. Bernard declined to attend, and expressed great displeasure when he was informed of the matter, adding that he was not a Nana Sahib or a hippopotamus, that any one should presume to exhibit him for money, and that he had no ambition for a niche in the Walhalla of Madame Tussaud.

THE JURY.

The *Times* states that, within the last few days, a fact has come out extremely creditable, we think, to

the jury by whom Bernard was tried. A committee, of whom Mr. Nicholay, Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. Beales, of Piccadilly, and others, are members, has been embodied at the news-room of Mr. Wyld, in Leicester-square, at which for the last few years Bernard has been a constant visitor, for the purpose of arranging a banquet at the Free-masons' Tavern in the beginning of May to the jury and the counsel and solicitors engaged on the trial for the defence. The jury were asked if they would be disposed to receive such a token of public approbation; they met together to consider the matter, and the result is that they have respectfully declined the intended ovation. They have stated, through their foreman, that on the occasion in question they sought to discharge the important duty which devolved on them to the best of their ability, and that for the manner in which they performed that duty they have the testimony of their own consciences, than which they desire no higher reward.

EXECUTION OF LANI.

This murderer suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Monday morning. He made a full and complete confession.

Literature.

SERMONS, PREACH ON PARTICULAR OCCASIONS. By JULIUS CHARLES HARE, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

UNUSUAL gratitude and tender regrets mingle in our reception of this volume. None of the religious thinkers of our time has had for us more power than the wise and holy Hare; and none of the great preachers of the time approaches him in those qualities which we esteem as the most eminent, in the Christian minister disengaging to cultivated congregations. Probably there are no sermons of the century so certain to become a part of the permanent religious literature of the country, or so fitted to exert a continuing influence on the more elevated minds of many generations. The conscientiousness of Archdeacon Hare as a literary man, secured the public from any hasty or imperfect work from his hand; and his books have, more than almost any we could point to, the marks of careful and thorough investigation, of deliberate thought, and of assured conviction. Nor is his style less remarkable, for what the editor of this volume calls its scholar-like and finished character—its overflowing "well of English undefiled;" while all the products of his mind are as original and personal as they are unquestionably rich and precious.

This volume contains eleven sermons which have been previously published—chiefly those omitted from the later editions of the "Mission of the Comforter"—and seven which now for the first time appear in print. One of these, "The Heathen the Inheritance of Christ," was preached for the Church Missionary Jubilee in 1849; another, "The Fire of Love," on the day appointed for humiliation, on account of the cholera, in the same year; "The Indelible Writing," addressed to a London congregation; two, "The Blessedness of God's House," and, "The Attractive Power of Christ's Death," preached at the consecration of churches in his archdeaconry; one, "The Message of Love," delivered at the opening of a church in a district adjoining his own parish, the building of which is said to have been long an object very near his heart; and the last, "The True End of War," preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, during the Crimean War.

As illustrating the truly evangelical spirit of Hare's Theology, we take a passage from a sermon preached about two years before his death,—that on "The Attractive Power of Christ's Death." After some judicious and searching remarks on the tendency to put a strained interpretation on his text—"I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me"—amongst those who are "unable or unwilling to acknowledge the wonderful power and efficacy, which our Lord himself attributes to his death on the Cross," he thus proceeds:—

"Whenever the consciousness of sin has been awakened in any one, or in any age or people, whenever a man has been brought to recognise the deep corruption of his nature, the frailty and perversity of his affections and passions, the infirmity and stubbornness of his will, the blindness of his understanding, and the deadness of his conscience,—when he has been brought to discern how he is for ever doing that which he knows he ought not to do, and omitting and failing to do that which he knows he ought to do,—when, by making any of these discoveries, he is brought to perceive how totally different he is from what he ought to be, and how utterly estranged from God, and under the wrath of God,—at such a time a man who could not succeed in lulling and drugging his awakened conscience, would be driven to despair and madness, unless Christ crucified were set before him, unless he were led to a knowledge of the sacrifice offered up for him, of the atonement wrought for him on the cross, unless he could hear that voice of unimaginable mercy pleading for him on the cross, *Father, forgive him for he knew not what he was doing.* It is not to Christ risen and glorified,—it is not to Christ ascended into heaven, and sitting at the right hand of the Father,—but to Christ dying for their sins on the cross, that men first come when they are weary and heavy laden with the

burthen of their sins, and desire to find rest for their souls. And as no man can ever have come to Christ truly unless he has felt the burthen of his sinfulness,—while they who do indeed come to Him, and have their eyes opened more widely and quickened by the light that streams from His cross, are ever led thereby to see more and more of their own corruption,—an insight which becomes deeper, and would of itself become more and more painful and oppressive, in proportion as they accustom themselves to gaze and meditate on Him who alone was without sin,—hence, the riper a man becomes in his Christian life, the more intensely does he feel his continual, his daily, yea, hourly need of the sacrifice offered up for him on the cross; the more therefore does he endeavour to draw near to Him who was lifted up in His crucifixion. It is still as it was in the first ages of the Church. None in these days have ever come to Christ truly, except those who have felt the atoning power of His death. None love the Good Shepherd as He ought to be loved, except those whose love is kindled by the knowledge that He gave His life for sheep. And they who have a living faith in Christ their Saviour, derive their chief comfort from the contemplation of His death as the ground of their justification and of their reconciliation to the Father. Therefore it is to Christ on the cross that they ever turn with the deepest love, with the most fervent devotion. They think of Him oftenest in His sufferings for their sakes, and for the sake of all mankind, not as the worker of great miracles, nor as the teacher of Divine wisdom, but as *wounded for our transgressions, as bruised for our iniquities, as bearing our sins in His own body on the tree, by whose stripes we are healed.*"

Every one who knows Hare's writings will believe that it would be easy for us to select, from the various new sermons before us, passages of concentrated thought, that should cling to the mind, as do others of his weighty words, in those discourses on the "Children of Light," "The Law of Self-Sacrifice," and the "Sin against the Holy Ghost," which now stand first in this volume,—or in those on "The Prophet in the Wilderness," and "The Church the Light of the World," which must be ever memorable to all who have read, understood, and meditated them. But we must refrain, that we may find room for a few words on a subject interesting to us and to numbers, whose sense of indebtedness to Archdeacon Hare's teachings has created something like a personal attachment to the man.

We are told in the Preface, that "the duty of making Archdeacon Hare's life the subject of a memoir has been strongly urged upon his friends;" and that "the suggestion has been carefully considered." It is admitted that "there are many literary remains, and there is a large collection of his letters to various, and some of them, very eminent friends, from which the materials for a biography might easily be gathered. But with regard to the former, his friends are bound to ask themselves what he would himself have desired;" and it is believed, that, as "he often expressed a wish to revise some of his earlier papers, that they might represent his maturer judgment on the subjects discussed in them," he would not himself have given them to the world, and that "it would do both his intentions and his memory a wrong, if they were published in their present state." Of his letters, it is said, that there is "no want of completeness" in them, and that they are full of freshness and liveliness. "But their chief charm lies in their personality. The remarks in them upon general subjects are always incorporated with the mind and feelings and circumstances of his correspondent, as well as with his own. They must, therefore, be robbed of much of their lively interest unless many topics and details were introduced, which, for the sake of those who have been generously willing to place their letters at the disposal of an editor, should be considered sacred." It is therefore judged by Archdeacon Hare's friends, that there is "not any clear obligation upon them to do this violence to their feelings, and to what they know would have been his own." We cannot but regret that we shall have no memoir of this great man, and not even a selection from his correspondence; but we are not prepared to dispute the fitness of the conclusion, or the grounds on which rests the conclusion, at which his friends, after much consideration, have arrived. Meanwhile, the editor of this volume carefully points out that Hare's series of books is strictly auto-biographical; and by referring to the circumstances of their production successively, casts light on their expression of the man himself, and shows how, even by his published works alone, he may become perfectly intelligible, both as a Christian and as a Churchman. The following paragraph closes the Editor's preface, and is the only (but that a touching) biographical fragment added to our previous knowledge of the close of Hare's career:—

"The last sermon he ever preached was in Lincoln's Inn Chapel [during the Crimean war], from that grand passage in Psalm xxiv., "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is this King of Glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle." The whole Psalm had always been a special favourite with him from its sublimity and expansiveness; and at that time (Dec. 10, 1854) when so many bereaved hearts were mourning throughout the land, he felt it more than

ever needful that they should be led from feelings of mere personal sorrow to the contemplation of the Lord strong and mighty, who through battle and victory would open the everlasting doors of Life and Peace. A few days after it was preached, the personal application of that Psalm and that sermon became evident to his friends, and before the close of the following month the everlasting doors were lifted up for him, and the King in his glory and his might was manifested to him.

Memoir of the Rev. George Wagner, M.A., late Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Brighton. By JOHN NASSAU SIMPKINSON, M.A. Second edition. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THESE memoirs of the life and ministry of a clergyman tenderly beloved by the choice friends, and by the brethren in the ministry, who surrounded him, and venerated by the flock to which he faithfully and self-sacrificingly discharged the duties of "a good minister of Jesus Christ"—have been prepared primarily for those who are now mourning the loss of a friend and pastor, whose days were, for them, all too short, and his living example lost too soon. Mr. Wagner's was a character of great simplicity and spiritual beauty,—his life singularly eminent in holiness, earnestness, and single-hearted devotedness,—and his preaching of the gospel (not strongly intellectual or in any sense oratorical) distinguished by profound conviction, genuine fervour of feeling, and entire absorption in the effort for his hearers' edification and union to God.

All testimonies, anecdotes, and extracts from sermons and letters, contained in Mr. Simpkinson's memoir, produce this one distinct impression of the man. It is a book ministers of religion may read with peculiar advantage—it can scarcely fail to be purifying in its influence, while contributing something valuable to the determination of their proper aims and duties, and to the illustration of the spirit and method of that pastoral labour which shall be fullest of moral power and attain the most enduring results. Mr. Simpkinson has most carefully and affectionately elaborated his memoir, by minute and innumerable touches, so as to leave nothing to be desired for the completeness of his portraiture;—yet, with accessories of criticism and comment and exposition, which, though always highly thoughtful and valuable in themselves, have, perhaps, extended the volume somewhat beyond the real claims of the subject. We ought to be grateful to him, however, for the useful and impressive illustration he has given to the truth, that "the quiet, humble, and unnoticed labours which are the real ground-work of an efficient ministry" are "superior in dignity and beauty" to the "noisy and ostentatious efforts which now seem to be valued and called for."—We have only to add that Mr. Wagner (whose Brighton labours are his memorial for years to come) was a man of thoroughly evangelical belief, and of most catholic spirit;—and his biographer, "as a pupil of Arnold, and a disciple [at one time the curate] of Hare," is most earnestly desirous of forwarding "that great work—the promotion of union among Christians, and progress towards the realisation of a *truly* National Christian Church." He adds: "Oh that our Dissenting brethren would make it their ambition to share and extend these blessings, rather than to succeed in depriving England of them! that they could see how far more glorious, as well as Christ-like, it is to combine, to enlarge, and to build up, than to thwart, to overturn, and to destroy!" He admits, however, a right spirit amongst Nonconformists of education and thought, and wishes that his Church should recognise it, and "be forward to make advances of her own much more largely;" and asks, "Are we still to be proud of the deplorable confession, that three centuries and more of dearly-bought experience have taught us nothing? Are we still to rejoice in our confinement to forms and arrangements, which approved themselves (under peculiar difficulties) to one generation of the Church? Are we still to be afraid of 'lengthening our cords' over ground which the Spirit of God has consecrated already?" We honour this earnest catholicity; but neither Mr. Wagner nor Mr. Simpkinson have understood the real difficulties, or the precise significance of the protest, of those who (while longing also for the union of Christians, and for progress towards some truly national expression of religious life) hold that it is unscriptural, unreasonable, and spiritually injurious, that the Church and State should be so related as that the Church's ministers be pensioners on the public resources, her bishops be appointed by Governments of the day, her voice be silenced in her convocations, and her limbs be bound in the fetters of Acts of Parliament.

Sunday Sunshine. New Hymns and Poems for the Young. London: J. Nisbet and Co.

QUITE right is the author of this pretty book in attributing to the Sunday hymn learnt by children at home—if it be truly a child's hymn, sweet and cheerful, short and simple—a power to affect the heart, monitorily and refreshingly, in long, long after years. Heartily do we commend her desire to add to the number of hymns suitable to the young; and entirely do we approve her notions of the simplicity and brevity necessary to such compositions. But, though *four stanzas* are quite enough, we do not think the restriction to *one metre* ("Common metre," as the hymn-books say) is at all wise. Our own experience is, that children with any ear for the music of words—and no others ought to be compelled to learn verse—are immensely delighted by variety in metre, and by such metres especially as have a good swing, or an elaborately artificial construc-

tion, each of which qualities is found to be very helpful to the memory. The religious sentiment of these little poems is healthful and genial,—their subjects delightfully various—and their language appropriate. The author writes for children from *three to ten* years of age; and the hymns must not be judged as if *all* were intended either for the one age or the other; though it is not indicated for what age any poem is designed, the author preferring to leave to the taught and teachers to discriminate and select. We so thoroughly like the spirit and aim of the book, that we are reluctant to say a word in disparagement; yet, we must suggest to the author, and to those who may use it with their children, that not a few of the hymns contain expressions of religious feeling or experience, which, though deeply true for the more mature, are simply impossible to the nature of childhood, and can only arbitrarily and violently be brought to mingle with the thoughts and emotions of life's first ten years. This being said, we must also declare, that a large number of these little poems ought to become a part of the universal poetry of childhood;—and we add two specimens of the simpler contents of the volume:—

LITTLE THINGS.

"A thought is but a little thing,
That nobody can see;
Yet a real joy or sorrowing,
That thought may come to be."

"A word! oh, what can well be less!
And yet by every one
There comes sweet peace or bitterness,
And good or ill is done."

"An action! all the little deeds
That ripple through the day,
What right or wrong from each proceeds,
Before they pass away."

"Great God, my actions, word, and thought,
Are all observed by Thee:
May I, by Thy Good Spirit taught,
Live always carefully."

THE SEA.

"God made the Sea, the wide, deep Sea,
And holds it in His hand:
The turmoil and tranquillity,
Are both at His command."

"A child can often safely play
Upon its pebbly shore:
The bravest hearts may feel dismay
When breakers dash and roar."

"How wonderful its ceaseless din;
The restless, heaving strife:
What curious secrets hide within
Its depths, what wondrous life."

"I love to think that He who made
The great unbounded sea,
Is the same God, whose love has said,
Come, little child, to me."

Schooldays of Eminent Men. By John Timbs, F.S.A. With Illustrations. London: Kent and Co.

THIS is one of the best of Mr. Timbs's unusually attractive volumes. Whoever has seen his "Curiosities of History," and "Things not generally known," will know what to expect in this book—the fruits of a reading which could hardly be more extensive, brought together with excellent judgment, and with long practised literary skill. The work is in two parts, the first sketches the progress of education in England, from the darkness of druidical times, down to the enlightenment of our own days. Particular attention is paid to the foundation of our public schools, to the teachings of peculiarly illustrious men, and to the educational customs of each successive period. The pictorial illustrations to this section of the volume are very interesting indeed. The second part contains sketches, or "anecdotal biographies," of the early lives—the school and college days—of the most illustrious men who have gained a place in our history; and though considerable imperfections necessarily attach to the execution of so vast a design, we are really surprised that so much has been done so well. It is a work that everyone will dip into with pleasure, and that may assist to stimulate honourable feelings and pure purposes in many a youthful mind.

Hardy and Hunter. A Boy's Own Story. By Mrs. WARD, authoress of "Five Years in Kafirland," &c. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. London: Routledge and Co.

MRS. WARD assures us that there is scarcely an incident in this book which is not founded on fact. Accepting, then, its information as really reliable, and finding its adventure abundantly amusing, it may be pronounced a remarkably entertaining and instructive book. Emigration to the Cape, and life in Kafir land, could hardly be more vividly brought home to the adventurous young. There was a time when we should have condemned Mrs. Ward's sketching of Kafir character as unfair and harsh: but we have unfortunately had too much of the most direct and trustworthy testimony lately, to be able to censure her delineation. The volume is a rarely delightful one for elder boys; and it has facts and suggestions for their seniors, for the sake of which it may well extend beyond juvenile circles.

Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose, K.G., Captain-General of Scotland. By JAMES GRANT, Author of "The Romance of War," &c. With Illustrations. London: G. Routledge and Co.

THIS is an exceedingly interesting volume; and we have no doubt there are thousands by whom it will be read with avidity and delight. We do not altogether

approve Mr. Grant's views of great historic questions; but he seems to have striven to be as impartial as he was capable of being. We should have been disposed to have spoken more emphatically of the book if our attention had not been called to Mr. Grant's treatment of the very best of his predecessors, whose work he is accused of at once unfairly using and ignoring! We are afraid the verdict must go against Mr. Grant on this literary question,—and we are sorry for it, for the book is good enough to make us wish it could be unreservedly praised.

Geography for Beginners. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D. London: Simpkin and Co.

DR. CORNWELL'S excellent grammars and school geography have obtained a reputation and use in education seldom realised by works of the kind. Any new work for purposes of instruction, proceeding from that careful and experienced hand, is sure to be attractive to pupils, and suggestive to teachers, and will receive general and ready attention. The small shilling volume we now introduce to our readers, is particularly worthy of the notice of instructors; and is entitled to more than common praise for the right conception, and the perfectly satisfactory preparation, of the book really required by children when beginning to learn geography. To those who know the author's "School Geography," we may say, that this "Geography for Beginners" is to that work what the "Smaller Grammar" is to the well-known "School Grammar;" yet, it is complete on its own plan, and within its own limits; and is in every way suited for use in elementary schools, where no other work may be required to follow it. The principle on which the author has proceeded is this:—"Amplification, not abridgment, is what beginners need: the enlargement and reiteration of what is most important, rather than minute scientific completeness is, therefore, what has been aimed at." This is undoubtedly the true principle of an elementary work; and Dr. Cornwell has seized it firmly and worked by it consistently, so as to produce a little book of root-notions and general facts, which are so compared with one another, that children cannot fail to be as much attracted and solidly instructed, as usually they are repelled and confused by the awful array of "names and figures" contained in popular abridgments of geography.

The Commentary Wholly Biblical. Parts 12 to 17. London: Bagster and Sons.

THIS work, which we have before described, continues satisfactorily and regularly its progress to completion. It will be remembered that it aims at an exposition of the Old and New Testaments, "in the very words of Scripture;" and it is certainly the most intelligently compiled and comprehensive collection of parallel and related passages that has ever been made. We have found the great advantage—and every devout reader, student, and minister will appreciate it—of having the passages printed in full, beneath the verses and sections of the text which they are intended to illustrate:—so that, on opening any chapter, it may be seen at once what the Scriptures contain elsewhere on the subject of that chapter. Commentary, however, in the proper sense, will still be necessary, both for the text and the parallel passages.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy. By G. E. Ellis. The Evangelical Clergy of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. Thorn.

A Royal Marriage in its Application to Christ and his Church. W. H. Collingridge.

An Inquiry when the Resurrection of the "Body" or "Flesh" was first inserted into the Public Creeds. By A. A. Sykes, D.D.

Letters of Counsel to Young Servants. Cash.

Ethel's Hope: a Dramatic Poem. By E. Hind.

The Sepoy Revolt, its Causes and Consequences. By H. Mead.

Hardy and Hunter: a Boy's Own Story. By Mrs. Ward.

Twelve Lectures to the Men of Liverpool. By H. S. Brown.

Yarna-Yarna; or, the Wandering Aborigine. By K. Cornwallis.

Eternal Union. By A. Wilcockson.

Correspondence, consisting of Sixteen Letters For and Against Two Eternities. By J. Latimer.

Laudism, Puseyism, Romanism, and Papal Clemency—The Perils of the Church of England in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. By W. Peace.

Questions in Arithmetic. By R. J. Dixon.

Buchanan's Christian Researches in Judea. By the Rev. W. H. Foy, B.A.

Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge. Edited by T. Allsop.

Essays by Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. T. Constable and Co.

An Address delivered at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Congregational Chapel, Lacket-street, Ipswich. By E. Jones.

Louth Free "Methodism" Exposed, in Two Letters to the Members of the Body. By Phialethes.

The Mind, its Substance and Solace. Two Lectures, by Charles Ford.

Babylon the Great. By Probator.

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Notcutt. By Eliezer Jones.

The Social Evil, Practically Considered. By J. C. Whitehouse, Esq., B.A.

Our Sunday Schools: Six Months among them. By H. Solly.

Elementary Notes on Ancient History, for Juvenile Pupils. By Mrs. Edmonds.

PERIODICALS.

The Congregational Pulpit, Part 17—Unitarian Pulpit, Part 12—British Mother's Journal, Part 28—British and Foreign Evangelical Review, Part 24.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

LOUIS BLANC AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In his recent work entitled "A Year of Revolution," Lord Normanby took occasion to refer to the position held by Louis Blanc in the French Republic of 1848, and to his intercourse with Louis Napoleon. The references and alleged falsehoods of Lord Normanby's book have induced Louis Blanc to publish a volume of "Historical Revolutions," in which he gives something of the secret history of the Republic, and narrates at considerable length circumstances connected with the interviews which he had with Louis Napoleon. He says:—

Louis Bonaparte is on a throne; and I am in exile. To me he was, to a great extent, indebted, when banished, for his return to France: and to him is ascribable that state of things which keeps me from my country.

After his attempt on Boulogne, in August, 1840, I was the only man who dared raise a protest against his being tried by an unlawful jurisdiction; and he, once become the President of the Republic, suffered a most iniquitous accusation to be brought against me, not before a jury but before a sham tribunal.

Whilst lingering at Ham, a poor forlorn prisoner, he entreated me, in a pressing letter, to come and spend a few days with him in his prison, which I did; and when afterwards the vicissitudes of fortune, coupled with the baseness of men, made him an Emperor and myself an exile, my utter spoliation was consummated by his own official servants, who were not ashamed to deprive me of a slender sum of about 6000, which I had earned by many years of literary labour, and which, invested in the public funds, was all my substance.

Could an honest man repent of anything done in strict obedience to the call of conscience, how bitter would be to my heart the remembrance of the prominent share I took, on the 13th of June, 1848, in the decision by which the National Assembly cancelled the proscription of Louis Bonaparte.

But I have no claim to his gratitude on that score, as my conduct was free from all personal consideration. I did what I thought to be just.

"It is understood," says Lord Normanby, writing in June, 1848, "that all among the lower classes, whom Louis Blanc can influence, are in favour of the Bonaparte movement."

The sense of this phrase is rather involved. If meant to convey some vague idea that I was foremost in supporting the views of a pretender, the hint would be worse than an error.

The best possible reply I can make to an insinuation of that sort is the faithful account of all the facts relating to my personal intercourse with Louis Bonaparte, whose present position imparts a peculiar degree of importance to any such records.

The writer then gives an account of his interview with Louis Napoleon at Ham, and tells how the latter took occasion, from the watch that was kept upon him there, to declaim against the meanness and wretchedness of a Government which employed spies to effect its purposes. From the period of my leaving Ham, until Louis Bonaparte's liberation, he occasionally communicated with me through a mutual friend on matters purely personal, but in a way calculated to give me reason to hope he would come to the manly resolution of declaring himself Republican. This hope may be found expressed in a private letter of mine to him, which, when offering himself as a candidate for the Presidency, he published, without asking my permission, with a view to delude the Parisian workmen into voting for him.

After his escape from Ham, our relations were completely suspended. Nor did I see him when he came over to Paris at the time of the revolution in February, and made so warmly a tender of his services to the Republic, as represented by the Provisional Government.

The Assembly having met, there happened to be, for Paris, eleven vacancies to be filled, owing to double returns on the occasion of the general election; and Louis Bonaparte came in almost at the bottom of the list, at the head of which figured the name of Marc Caussidiere. Louis Bonaparte was still living in England.

Scarcely had I put up at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, when a visitor was announced. It was Louis Bonaparte. He came to me in the most friendly manner, expressing how indignant he felt at the iniquitous treatment I had experienced from men, whom I remember he spoke of with anything but kindness. This considerably embarrassed me. I could not repel the civilities he loaded me with, unless determined to set all propriety at defiance; and, on the other hand, there were public grounds which prompted me to avoid having any connexion with him. That he detected this feeling, which I took no greater pains to conceal than was strictly requisite to keep within the bounds of good breeding, I have every reason to suppose, for he showed himself very anxious to impress me with the idea that he had no other ambition than to serve the Republic; that he was heartily devoted to the cause of the people; and that, on social questions especially, his opinions were, to a great extent, in accordance with my own.

The language held to me by Louis Bonaparte in London, was so far from implying the Empire, that whenever I bring together what I heard then, and what I have seen since, the impression produced on my mind is exactly that of a dream.

Yet, even at the time I speak of, I placed no confidence whatever in Louis Bonaparte, nor were any of the circumstances of his sojourn here of a nature to inspire me with any such feeling.

I had seen and heard more than enough to shrink from any further intercourse with him on whatever ground or pretext. Shortly after he left for Paris, and from that moment he became personally as much a stranger to me as if I had never chance to meet him.

SOUTHEY AND SHELLEY.—Soon after his marriage Shelley went to reside near Keswick, and made Southey's acquaintance. The two poets were one afternoon taking tea at Southey's house, when Shelley noticed with horror that he eat plentifully of tea-cakes. Shelley watched him with pain and pity, and at last could keep silence no longer, and told him that it was awful to see such a man "devouring this nasty stuff." Mrs. Southey defended her tea-cakes, and Shelley took up a piece and ventured to taste it. He found it good and began to

eat as greedily as Southey himself. A fresh supply was ordered, and the two poets went on until the house was cleared, and then Shelley settled with his wife that they "were to have hot tea-cakes every evening for ever." There is a similar story of Shelley going to a small inn with Mr. Hogg, and seeing his friend eat bacon, which he pronounced a gross and abominable proceeding. He, however, gradually approached the dish, and studying the bacon attentively, said, "So this is bacon?" He then ate a small piece—then more—and at last ordered another dish. The supply of bacon which the inn contained came to an end, and Shelley assured the landlady she ought to be killed for not having bacon enough for her guests. Southey was addicted to reading his terrible epics—before they were printed—to any one who seemed to be a fit subject for the cruel experiment. He soon set his eyes on the new comer, and one day having effected the capture of Shelley, he immediately lodged him securely in a little study upstairs, carefully locking the door upon himself and his prisoner and putting the key in his waistcoat pocket. There was a window in the room, it is true, but it was so high above the ground that Baron Trenck himself would not have attempted it. "Now you shall be delighted," Southey said; "but sit down." Poor Byron sighed, and took his seat at the table. The author seated himself opposite, and placing his MS. on the table before him began to read slowly and distinctly. The poem, if I mistake not, was, "The Curse of Kehama." Charmed with his own composition, the admiring author read on, varying his voice occasionally, to point out the finer passages and invite applause. There was no commendation; no criticism; all was hushed. This was strange. Southey raised his eyes from the neatly written MS.; Shelley had disappeared. This was still more strange. Escape was impossible; every precaution had been taken, yet he had vanished. Shelley had glided noiselessly from his chair to the floor, and the insensible young Vandal lay buried in profound sleep underneath the table. No wonder the indignant and injured bard afterwards enrolled the sleeper as a member of the Satanic school, and inscribed his name, together with that of Byron, on a gibbet.—*Life of Shelley.*

LAST DAYS OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—"I was up stairs all day, nursing Sir Henry, who still lingers in extreme suffering; his screams are so terrible, I think the sound will never leave my ears; when not under the influence of chloroform, he is quite conscious, and J. has been reading to him all day psalms and prayers as he was able to bear them. He several times repeated them after him in quite a strong voice. Once we thought he was going, but he rallied, and has taken an immense quantity of arrowroot and champagne during the day. Once when I was feeding him he looked at me so hard, as if he was trying to remember who I was."—*A Lady's Diary.*

Gleanings.

"There now!" cried a little girl, while rummaging a drawer in the bureau, "there, now, granpa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles! What will he do?"—*American Paper.*

"Heaven made Washington childless," says the Yankee proverb, "that his country might call him father." "Heaven," say the Opposition newspapers, "has made Buchanan childless—that his country might not look upon his like again."

Twenty-two vessels were captured by English cruisers during the last twelve months for being engaged in the slave trade. All but one were American, and the larger number belonged to New York, Boston, and New Orleans.

Some of the announcements in the San Francisco papers of sermons to be preached in that city are very singular. At Calvary Church the title of the evening sermon was to be "Samson's First Love, the Lion Fight, and the Marriage." On the Sunday after, at the same chapel, the subject was again to be taken from the life of Samson, "The Wedding Riddle and the consequent Tragedies." At the Tabernacle, "a sermon was to be preached appropriate to the recent elections. Subject, 'Zacchaeus up a Tree, his Mode of Climbing,' and it was added, "This will be instructive to little men seeking high positions. The defeated candidates for local offices and legislative honours are particularly and cordially invited to attend."

The Mercers' Company of London having recently elected the Rev. J. W. Burke, domestic chaplain to Lady Sparrow, of Brompton-park, to the evening lectureship of the parishes of All Saints' and St. Mary's, Huntingdon, the rev. gentleman read himself in on Sunday evening, in the presence of a very numerous congregation. The novelty of the circumstance—the young clergyman being blind—attracted a considerable number of the inhabitants who were not in the habit of attending the evening services. The prayers, the lessons, and the thirty-nine articles were read out of books printed in relief, or embossed characters; and the ease and accuracy with which the task was performed afforded no bad illustration of the practical utility of this important discovery. The devotional part of the services was read with great fervour and impressiveness, the rev. gentleman's face being turned upwards while he was deciphering with his fingers the petitions embodied in our sublime Liturgy.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Commonwealth* says that there is no truth in the statement that the *Standard* newspaper had reached a circulation of 100,000. "The utmost number it ever reached is 38,000; and since the enlargement of the

Daily Telegraph it has fallen considerably below that number. It is true that the *Standard* has affected the sale of the *Times* at the railway stations (but nowhere else), to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000. We hear that the Conservative party have subsidized the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* by a sum of 5,000*l.* (which is, however, secured by a bill of sale on the plant). There is a growing opinion that the penny press will prove a failure in London. It is no longer concealed that the *Daily Telegraph* never paid at any period of its career; while its loss now is something considerable. The proprietors of the *Morning Star* have never realised a farthing, and it is even said that it has not paid its expenses; and even the *Standard*, with its auxiliary aid from the *Herald*, is understood to lose a not inconsiderable amount on every thousand it issues. The notion is, that there will not be a penny paper of the class of the *Standard*—at any rate in London—by this time next year."

Obituary.

THE LATE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR." We deeply regret to have to record the death of one of the oldest and ablest of London weekly journalists, Mr. Robert Stephen Rintoul, editor, manager, and proprietor of the *Spectator* newspaper. In an article on Mr. Rintoul, in its Saturday's impression, the *Daily News* makes the following remarks:—

For some thirty years the *Spectator* has taken a high rank among our most influential newspapers, and that it has done so is owing, in a great measure, to its having been so accurate an expression of the mental and moral character of its editor. In the news department the *Spectator* has been unrivalled; its successive volumes form an invaluable "Annual Register," from the date of its first appearance. And its dissertations on the topics of the day—literary, social, and political—have been uniformly characterised by a singular independence, perspicacity, and impartiality of judgment. This was in part owing to the indefatigable efforts of the editor to secure able coadjutors, but still more to that indefatigable labour which made him the informing spirit of every part of his journal. He suggested the papers, he supplied suggestions as to the mode of treating them, he carefully and critically analysed every article, and urged its writer to revision with a view to make it as perfect as possible. In the news department there was the same labour; in the selection, condensation, and arrangement of the intelligence he took an active and unwearied part.

The writer adds:—

For thirty years it has been our privilege to know Robert Stephen Rintoul—for part of the time most intimately—and a more just and shrewd appreciator of men and things, a more honest and sincere man, and a more kind and trustworthy friend, we have never known. Mr. Rintoul, we believe, died of disease of the heart, which was accelerated by his persevering application to the duties of his profession.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See *Treatise on Acacia Charcoal*, post free, 1*s.* By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A REMEDY FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Those who suffer from Bile and Liver Complaints should try the effects of a valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impediments, cleanse the blood from all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity from the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

BIRTHS.

NOTCUTT.—April 20, at Northampton, the wife of Mr. J. T. Notcutt, of a daughter.

SCOTT.—April 22, at Kelvedon, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SPENCE—GUNNELL.—April 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Wigston Magna, Leicester, by the Rev. Thomas Jowett, Mr. Frederick Spence, to Miss Hannah Gunnell, by the same place.

MARRIOTT—SUTCLIFFE.—April 20, at the Independent Chapel, Longsight, Manchester, by the Rev. S. Clarkson, C. H. Marrott, Esq., of Dewsbury, to Margaret Olivia, daughter of the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, of Longsight.

QUICK—MARTIN.—April 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Tiverton, by the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, by license, Mr. Edmund Quick, to Miss Mary Martin, of Cadeby.

BURGE—COLES.—April 22, at Baptist Chapel, Cirencester, by Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., of Arlington, assisted by Rev. J. M. Stephens, Mr. Samuel Burge, of Fairford, to Miss Marianne Coles, of Ampney, Sheep House, Gloucestershire.

VINEY—ROOKE.—April 27, at Islington Chapel, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, John Viney, jun., Esq., of Gracechurch-street, to Kezia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Rooke, of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITHS.—April 11, the Rev. James Griffiths, St. Davids, father of the Rev. H. Griffiths, Newington Chapel, Liverpool, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Griffiths was in the ministry for fifty years, and took a very prominent part in the development of modern Calvinism and the advocacy of public institutions in the principality. He had prudence and wisdom in conference, and the pen of a ready writer was freely used by him in the various monthlies to spread knowledge and advocate virtue and truth. He languished for three years, and at last died rather unexpectedly. His end was peace, and his memory will long remain in Wales.

WILLIAMS.—April 11, at Summerset-place, Rotherhithe, much respected, Mr. Ebenezer Williams. Nearly forty years a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Brandram and Co., Whitelead manufacturers, and a deacon at the Independent Chapel, Bermondsey, and a brother of Mr. Daniel Williams, Slate Works, Bangor.

OSMOND.—April 19, at Exeter, Henry James, infant son of Mr. James F. Osmond, of that city, aged eighteen months.

CRISP.—April 21, at Hounslow, respected by all who knew her, Mrs. Crisp, widow of the late Mr. John Crisp, and

daughter of John Watley Esq., of Tower House, Hertford, aged eighty-six years.

COOPER.—April 23, at Stone-bridge, Tottenham, Margaret, wife of Joseph Cooper, aged forty-six.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The principal characteristics of the money market for the last few days have been fullness and firmness. There is an extraordinary supply of money in hand, and the large decrease of the private deposits in the Bank of England indicates that the demand for accommodation is lessening. In the open market bills are now done at 2 and 2*½* per cent., but the Bank minimum still remains at 3 per cent. In all money circles in the City there is increasing confidence. Business is comparatively dull, but a slight improvement is reported in all branches of manufactures. The Budget has been received with favour, and the passing of the penny cheque stamp has not aroused any of the indignation that was once threatened.

Consols are firm and a little improving. On Friday they were at 96*½*, on Saturday at 96*½* to 97, on Monday 97 to 97*½*, and to-day they have been 97*½* to 4. There is great confidence in the stability of the market, and with that feeling there is every prospect of a further improvement.

Railway Shares have advanced, although the traffic, with few exceptions, has been kept down. The City interest will receive with favour the intelligence of the progress of the Metropolitan Railway Scheme.

The Indian Loan is very firm, and left off to-day at 100.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	96 <i>½</i>	96 <i>½</i>	96 <i>½</i>	96 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>
Consols for Account	96 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>	96 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>	97 <i>½</i>
3 per Cent. Red.	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	95 <i>½</i>	96
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	223
Bank Stock	221 <i>½</i>	222	220 <i>½</i>	220 <i>½</i>	222	222
Exchequer-bills	33 pm	33 pm	37 pm	34 pm	37 pm	37 pm
India Bonds	—	21 pm	20 pm	18 pm	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	18 <i>½</i>	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 21, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£32,273,405	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,900
		Gold Bullion	17,798,405
		Silver Bullion	—
	£32,273,405		£32,273,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Bank	3,165,566	—	20,869,853
Public Deposits	3,324,285	Other Securities	15,515,000
Other Deposits	10,007,987	Notes	11,755,375
Seven Day and other Bills	875,458	Gold & Silver Coin	785,978
	£37,926,296		£37,926,296

April 22, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 23, 1858.

BANKRUPTES.

FRANKENSTEIN, J., Devonshire-street, City, commission merchant, May 3, June 7.

HOOPER, F. W., and WARS, C. W., New Burlington-street, picture dealer, May 4, June 3.

CAMPING, W., and BROWNE, S., Norwich, shoe manufacturers, May 4, June 3.

EVERSHED, T., and WHITCOMB, C. B., Gosport, soap manufacturers, May 7, June 4.

CHREES, B. M., Hoxton Old-town, draper, May 4, June 1.

HEBARD, T., Broad-street-buildings merchant, May 4, June 1.

PRIDGEON, F., King's Lynn, Norfolk, corn merchant, May 8, June 1.

WILKINS, J., Ketley, near Wellington, Shropshire, draper, May 6 and 27.

COOPER, W., West Bromwich, axletree-spring maker, May 6 and 27.

WELDON, W., Sleaford, Lincolnshire, haberdasher, May 12, June 3.

BARRY, J., Bath, milliner, May 4, June 7.

FIRTH, M. and W., Manningham, near Bradford, Yorkshire, plasterers, May 10, June 7.

TYACK, W., late of Camborne, Cornwall, innkeeper, May 4 and 25.

ANTHONY, J., Plymouth, grocer, May 4 and 27.

PONTEY, J., Manchester, licensed victualler, May 6, June 10.

Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

BANKRUPTES.

EVANS, R., sen., High-street, Southwark, farrier.

BRYANT, J., Aldermanbury, City, draper.

KEEL, J. T., Catherine-street, Strand, news agent.

ARRAM, R., Manchester, cabinet maker.

SMITH, D., Sheffield, corn factor.

RATCLIFFE, W., Chalford, Gloucestershire, baker.

LYON, H. P., Brooke-street, Holborn, licensed victualler.

RIDSDALE, T., Bradly-terrace, Wandsworth-road, grocer.

OLDHAM, J., younger, Wrenbury, Cheshire, bone grinder.

BRAGG, J., Rotherhithe, timber merchant.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 26.

We had a moderate supply of wheat this morning, and fine samples of English sold more readily at an advance of 1*s* per quarter upon last Monday's prices. There was likewise more inquiry for foreign though prices were scarcely higher. Flour

fully as dear and in better demand. In barley less doing, but prices maintained. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats were small, and the trade very firm at full prices. Linseed reader sale, and cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.

FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 4		

Advertisements.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

PATRON—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.
 "THE GRAND PHENOMENA OF NATURE;" an entire New Series of Dissolving Views, with beautiful Dioramic Effects, painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Ferring, and Davies, Illustrating Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Thunder Storms, Parhelion, the Aurora Borealis, the Spectre of the Brocken, Mirage, Avalanche, Water Spouts, Geysers, Cataracts, Wonderful Caves, &c., &c., with new descriptive Lecture by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq., daily at a Quarter-past Four and a Quarter-past Nine.

The highly effective Dissolving Scenery, illustrating THE REBELLION IN INDIA, daily at Two.

CURIOS LIVE INSECTS in the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, daily at One and Half-past Seven.

First of a New Course of Popular Lectures (plentifully illustrated with Experiments), "On the GREAT FORCES OF ATTRACTION," by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., &c.

A New Course of Lectures by THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Esq., late Professor of Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Medical College, and Author of many popular Works on Chemistry, "On the CHEMISTRY OF AIR, EARTH, FIRE, and WATER."

A New Musical Entertainment, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight, by G. ARMYTAKE COOPER, Esq., assisted by Mrs. G. A. COOPER, entitled "THE EXCURSION TRAIN," being a Romance of the Rail, with New Buffo Songs.

N.B. For Hours of other Lectures and Entertainments, see Programme for the week, which is sent anywhere for Two Postage Stamps.

Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, Half-price.

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) will give, on MONDAY NEXT, at Eight, and every Evening during the week, except Saturday, a NEW SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured without extra charge at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE. 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. —Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of this kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World, Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

TO DRAPERS and WAREHOUSEMEN.—As TRAVELLER, MANAGER, or in any Department, for a permanency, in a good House of Business. The Advertiser wishes to obtain such a SITUATION. He can furnish eleven years' unexceptionable reference from present employer, for whom he has travelled four, and managed a branch the last two years, and whose unqualified confidence he now enjoys.

Address, X. M. P., Mr. Keebles, High-street, Lynn.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a YOUNG MAN, thoroughly qualified, as TRAVELLER, and having a good knowledge of Book-keeping.

Address, with Testimonials, Mr. H. Kingham, Watford, Herts.

PARIAN BUST of HAVELOCK.—An elegant pure white Parian Marble Bust of this great and good Soldier, being a most faithful likeness, and a beautiful ornament for the Drawing-room. Sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 12s. 6d., by John Marshall, Porcelain Warehouse, Longton, Staffordshire Potteries. A Bust of Sir Colin Campbell, same size and price.

CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE FORKS and SPOONS, 1s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 1s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Crust Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 60s.; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half dozen; Desert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. half dozen.

CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES Ivory balance handle, from 12s. to 40s. per dozen; Dessert knives, from 1s. to 30s. per dozen; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS and BRONZE ditto, Fire Irons from 1s. 9d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 9d. to 12s.; Saucers, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandelier, Moderator Lamps, from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Travelling and other Baths.

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—
 "Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—Morning Chronicle.

"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—Morning Advertiser.

"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe.

"The Watches have exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guineas—Gold Watches, from 3s. 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent post paid to a part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WATCH CLUBS SUPPLIED.—WATCHES EXCHANGED OR REPAIRED.

MANUFACTORY, 33 & 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.
 Established 1749.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
 SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
 as inferior kinds are often substituted.

A MIRACLE!
DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Another Extraordinary Cure!—Mr. G. Gennet, Bag-lane, Hayes, Middlesex, was deaf for thirteen years, and cured in one night. A Book for Self-Cure sent to any part for six stamps. Address, Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S. and M.R.S.L., 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, W.C. At home from Eleven to Four, to see Patients, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

No sooner is the "Inensible Perspiration" checked than a host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often felt in the Chest, Wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold Feet, Heaviness in the Head, Swelling of the Joints, Cold Chills and Hot Flushes—producing a sad variety of Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Dullness of Hearing, Ague in the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Sides, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and shortest method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been arrested, viz.:—the "Inensible Perspiration," by having recourse to **OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA**, the noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from America in 1851; and proved, by experience, to be the great purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to restore and invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, at the same time extraordinarily beneficial in effect—its peculiar composition and agreeable flavour render it a *ne plus ultra* in Medicine. Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently much injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scammony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medicine obviate many infantile complaints; which, unrestrained, lay the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when opening into life, and the parent's advice and authority most unwisely too often set aside—would find the distress and irregularity of many incidental complaints peculiar to that era greatly alleviated. The comforting properties of this restorative medicine to more matured life are well known to thousands who have greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear testimony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when medicine generally appears losing its influence, and lassitude and languor, and weakness and decay are making sad inroads upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously discovered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many aged persons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising from the vivified and torpid circulation of the vital fluid. The more these original American medicines have become known, the more they are appreciated; and so extensively are these preparations used in the United States, as almost to supersede any others.

The public are seriously cautioned not to be deceived by any SPURIOUS IMITATION, however plausibly placed before them, but be careful to observe the signatures, in red. Prices: Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoths, 11s. **OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS.**

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, without the addition of any mineral or mercurial preparation whatever, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in relieving many neglected, obstinate, and long-standing complaints, arising from Constipation of the Bowels, Flatulence, Indigestion, inaction of the liver, consequent headache and nervous irritability, destructive of the energetic action both of body and mind. They are extremely gentle in their operation, and seldom produce griping or distress of the bowels. The superiority over other cathartics medicines will be immediately apparent, because they act through the entire intestinal canal with equal efficiency, removing all obstructions, humours, and irritating substances from the stomach downwards, whereas most other purgatives act only upon certain of the smaller or larger intestines, and consequently do little good, and sometimes great injury to the nervous system.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND in his researches among the vegetable productions of his native land, in the woods and prairies of America, was enabled by great diligence and long investigation to extract from them, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, which, by a happy combination, with a peculiar consolidated extract of Sarsaparilla, produced this extraordinary domestic medicine—mildly aperient—cleaning the blood—promoting appetite—restoring vigour to the system—free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

The demand is daily increasing for these Pills, which are always useful in a family, and seldom leave when once introduced; and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, have wrought some of the most wonderful cures on record. 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

This Ointment is unlike any other in existence, either in its action or its effects. It assists in promoting the "Inensible Perspiration," and relieves the cuticle when in a dry, parched, or feverish state, produced by cold or other causes. When applied to old sores, inflammations, swelling eruptions, or any disease of the flesh and bones, it causes the parts to discharge all their putrid, morbid substances, and then heals them. It never dries up a sore, or closes over any wound or break of the flesh, until it has drawn away all the irritating, poisonous matter, which it effectually does; after which the parts heal. There is no wound, or swelling, or chronic disease of the leg, Fever sores, Inflammation, Eruption of the Skin, Scrofulous development, and other like maladies of the flesh and blood, that this Ointment will not cure, provided the blood is purified also with Sarsaparilla. It is ineffectual for Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Scald Head, Asthma, Ague in the Face, Ear Ache, Head Ache, Swelled Glands, &c., &c. It is also a sovereign remedy for Burns, Scalds, or any abrasion of the flesh, produced by fire or other causes. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—248, STRAND. **ORIGINAL RETAIL DEPOT**—373, STRAND, LONDON, adjoining Exeter Hall, West, (formerly Pomeroy, Andrews, & Co.)

J. J. HALLIDAY & Co., Sole Proprietors.

Observe the Signatures of "J. J. HALLIDAY & Co." upon every box.—All others are spurious.

K EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack of Cough induces a tendency to Consumption, Bronchitis, and other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs. A Doctor's bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above celebrated Lozenges.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH, FROM BILE, WIND, OR INDIGESTION.

D R. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE

PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

London Agents: Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Saugar, 160, Oxford-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGH in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the BREATH and LUNGS, is insured by

D R. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE of a FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness—Mr. George H. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CURE of CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross House.

"A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed) CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER."

IMPROVEMENT of THE VOICE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.

M. JAMES, Baptist Minister."

They have a pleasant taste.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box, in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also may be had

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC, a delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnat bites and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that many Medicine Vendors, when asked for any of

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES, attempt to pass off instead some counterfeit, because they have a greater profit in doing so than by selling the genuine medicine; the public is

A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE.—As used in Her Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask, carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. First prize at Bingley-hall, Birmingham, class 10, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort. A 64-page pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athol; Sir David Cunyngham, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Hesketh Lathom, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

K NOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately. I. Adams, Esq.: 'Many thanks for your faithful portrait.' W. Gibbs, Esq.: 'My sister Fanny says it is quite correct.' Miss Curtis: 'I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions.' All communications are confidential.

F RAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blottches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.— Sold by all vendors of medicine.

B LAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

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BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
47 and 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON, E.C.

At the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, March 18th, 1858, at the Chief Offices, the following Report was unanimously adopted:—

1. It has hitherto been usual for Life Assurance Companies to make their first division of profit at the end of five, seven, or ten years. The success of the BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY justifies this step at the end of the third year.

2. 3,196 policy-holders have had Policies granted, assuring 507,060*l.* The yearly average of new business has thus amounted to 1,065 new policies, assuring 169,020*l.*

3. The Annual Income of the Company from all sources estimated for the year 1858 at 18,000*l.*

4. The total payments of deaths has been only 2,812*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The sum paid has in some cases rescued families from destitution, and in all afforded most seasonable relief.

5. The mortality experienced is only one-third of that provided for by the rates of the Company's premiums, and has been more than covered by the premiums received on Policies which have terminated.

6. It will be seen by the result of the valuation of the Company's affairs, that after providing for all benefits granted under the Company's Policies, and after reserving an adequate portion of the future premiums to cover future expenses of management, there remains a surplus of 5,191*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* of which 5,091*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* arising from participating business, belongs to the mutual Policy-holders, and 100*l.* arising from the non-participating business belongs to the Shareholders.

7. It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1*l.* per cent. per annum be declared on all Policies for the whole of life dated on or before December 31st, 1855, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Those participating Policies not entitled to participate in this division, and being entitled to participate in the next division of profits, will then take their profits from the date of entry.

8. Also that the premiums received on the original shares, with interest thereon, and the 100*l.* profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, and that 1*l.* 4*s.* per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each original share. This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

9. The growth of the Company's business having necessitated increased accommodation, and the adjoining house having been offered to the Company on eligible terms, it has been judged advisable to extend the Company's Premises by this means, rather than to seek larger Premises elsewhere, and thus relinquish so commanding a situation.

10. The Agency of the Company is becoming more and more efficient.

11. The lives assured have been selected with care, and a high rate of longevity may be expected.

12. The Mortgage Securities of the Company are upon house property of adequate value, and the deeds have been examined by the Auditors.

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Policy-holders, and 100*l.* arising from the non-participating business belongs to the Shareholders.

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